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The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 227 BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th Sept.	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,804
10th "	CHINA		7,982
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	10,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA †		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	10,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th "	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar	OCALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
30th Sept	BARODA	Suez via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
25th "	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
26th "	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar. Cost ports
28th "	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Costports
30th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	1905	21st Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5892	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th "	30th "
Totteri Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Stemers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	144
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
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Raipur, Naiwada No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. AHKURY & DEEN DOYAL,
Shikhee Amber Bazar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
280/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1953 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

The TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS. LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASARDAS SAHIBRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Chhipiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To

The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the above-named Defendant, whereof the following is the concise statement, viz.:

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff a sum of Rs. 1,570-3-10 mentioned in the plaint herein and interest on the sum of Rs. 1,250 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 16th October, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of October, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd September, 1925.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24150

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4992 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

The TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL GANI NOORMAHOMED MOTI, of Bombay, Memon Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bangalipura, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To

The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the above-named Defendant, whereof the following is the concise statement, viz.:

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff a sum of Rs. 1,570-3-10 mentioned in the plaint herein and interest on the sum of Rs. 1,250 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 16th October, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment: you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of October, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd September, 1925.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24151

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3500 of 1924.

PRAGJI DAYAL HARIANI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

ESMAILBHOY VIRJI MADHANI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Mazgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 481 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Old No. 10, New No. B16233 and Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 1B1/3697 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/464, Mazgaon Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 4842(2) and Street No. 2a and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the deceased mortgagor, on or towards the West by the said Mount Road, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mrs. D'Lima and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Warden.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.

C24017

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of CHAMPSI NAMYA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Lalbaug, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

KHIMJI CHAMPSI and DEOSEY CHAMPSI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Lalbaug, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sons of the said deceased .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR.

The 11th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24155

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

CLERKS for the Offices of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation or the School Final or the School Leaving Certificate Examination or any higher examination of the Bombay University need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system "IN ADDITION will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, BEFORE THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1925, stating their caste, age educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

M. J. GILES,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 22nd September, 1925.

C24137.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3091 of 1924.

MESSRS. COWASJI JEHANGIR AND CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM KAPADIA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on and forming Plot No. 18 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 758 square yards and 8/9 of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779, together with the dwelling house building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2652(20), Street No. 425 and bounded, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 19, on or towards the West by Sprott Road, on or towards the North by Graham Road, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 31st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

24149

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUXMIBAI, widow of Narayen Keroba Kirtikar, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Rao Saheb NARAYAN BALLAJI VIJAYAKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Superintendent in the Imperial Bank of India, residing at Navi Wady, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Surviving Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS—1926.

PURSUANT to Section 28 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 subject to the assent of H. E. the Viceroy, Companies (other than Joint-Stock Companies) and firms already enrolled or claiming to be enrolled as voters in the Municipal Election Roll under preparation are requested to communicate to the Superintendent, Electoral Roll Department, Head Municipal Office, for being entered in the Roll, the name of the representative whom they desire to be authorised to vote on their behalf at contested Ward Elections of Councillors; failing such communication on or before the 31st October, 1925, only such person as produces to the Polling Officer, a General Power of Attorney from any firm or Company entered in the Ward Roll will be entitled to vote on behalf of it.

(Sd.) H. B CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1925.

C24118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Mahaluxmi Fair, Warden Road between Pedder Road and Hornby Vellard will be temporarily closed to vehicular traffic as under:—

From 5 p.m. on the 25th September to 2 a.m. on the 26th September 1925.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 16th September, 1925.

C24134

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD

THE following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
	Tons.		
Coorg sandalwood.	300	Fraserpet.	25-11-1925
Madras sandalwood	200	Satyamangalam	2-12-1925
Madras sandalwood	300	Tirupattur.	7-12-1925
Madras sandalwood	50	Vellore.	9-12-1925.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore and 39 miles by road from Erode junction on the South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the South Indian Railway.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Coorg sales.—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

Satyamangalam sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

Tirupattur sales.—District Forest Officer, West Vellore

Vellore sales.—District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

(Sd.) D T. BARRY.
Conservator of Forests, V. C.

Coimbatore,
Dated 19th September, 1925.

24152

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (BARAWAFAT), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1925.

C24153

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a particular check of Season Tickets on:—26th to 29th September.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS will assist by having their tickets ready, to show at:—

VICTORIA TERMINUS.
MASJID.
SANDHURST ROAD.
BYCULLA.

as they pass through the gates in and out thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22-9-25.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that a FANCY FAIR will be held on the Waranasi Bai Sarai Grounds from 31-10-1925 to 14-11-1925 on the happy occasion of the 36th Birthday of His Highness Maharaj-Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Takoji Rao Holkar Bahadur.

It is expected that merchants dealing in Fancy and costly goods specially in cloth, jewellery, utensils, horses and cattle, etc., will take this opportunity of presenting their goods to the public at Indore on the above occasion.

In addition to the Special Police and Fire Brigade Bandobasta which will be maintained to safeguard the property of the merchants at the fair. Facilities regarding Customs Duty and Electric Lights, etc., will be given. Special plots will be reserved for electric-wheels, See-Saws, Cinema, Circus and Theatrical Companies, etc. Horses and Cattle will also be suitably accommodated.

Prizes in the shape of gold, silver and bronze Medals and Certificates will be awarded to various classes of goods at the Fair.

Persons desirous of bringing in their goods for the Fair are requested to apply to the undersigned, at least 15 days in advance for accommodation, etc., and should come over and occupy stalls 5 days in advance of the Fair.

(Sd.) GULAM MOHAMMAD
DILER JANG BAHADUR,
Special Officer.
I/C Birthday Fancy Fair.

Sivigunu Main Road,
Bungalow No. 70,
Dated 7th September, 1925.

C24038

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force on and from 1st October, 1925. The principal changes are as follows:—

No. 1.—Dn. Nagpur Mail will leave V. Terminus at 14/0 hrs. and arrive Nagpur at 7/30.

Nos. 3.—Dn. and 4 Up Poona Mail trains will not stop at Talegaon.

Nos. 17.—Dn. and 18 Up Passenger trains now running between Bombay and Bezwada will run between Bombay and Raichur. These trains will however maintain the usual connection at Wadi with the N. G. S. Ry. trains. No. 17 Dn. Passenger leaving Bombay on 30/9/25 will run direct to Raichur.

A Bogie third class carriage will be run through between Bombay and Secunderabad on Nos. 35 Dn. and 36 Up Madras Fast Passenger trains and by the connecting N. G. S. Ry. Nos. 4 Dn. and 5 Up Passenger trains.

On and from the same date the section Jubbulpore to Naini and Chheoki of the E. I. Ry. will be taken over by this Railway and the train service between Jubbulpore and Allahabad will be as shown below:—

		401 Dn. Passr.	7 Dn. Mail.	403 Dn. Passr.	405 Dn. Passr.
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10-20	18-10	22-40	—
	Dep.	10-55	18-35	23-20	—
Katni	Arr.	13-21	19-58	1-46	—
	Dep.	13-35	20- 6	2- 1	—
Manikpur	Arr.	18-52	23- 2	6-50	—
	Dep.	19- 7	23-10	7- 5	9- 0
Naini	Arr.	21-34	—	9-27	12- 6
	Dep.	2142	—	9-32	12-12
Chheoki	Arr.	—	0-33	—	—
	Dep.	—	0-43	—	—
Allahabad	Arr.	22- 0	—	9-50	12-30

		402 Up Passr.	8 Up. Mail.	404 Up Passr.	406 Up Passr.
Allahabad	Dep.	21-30	—	8-16	17-20
Chheoki	Arr.	—	9-37	—	—
	Dep.	—	9-48	—	—
Naini	Ar.	21-42	—	8-27	17-32
	Dep.	22-19	—	8-32	17-37
Manikpur	Arr.	1- 9	11-22	11-47	20-30
	Dep.	1-19	11-30	11-57	—
Katni	Arr.	5-55	14-23	16-42	—
	Dep.	6-10	14-31	16-56	—
Jubbulpore	Arr.	8-30	16- 0	19-27	—
	Dep.	9-15	16-25	20-10	—

For timings of all trains over this Railway see Sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans Superintendent.

Bombay, 24/9/25.

C24157

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 28th July, 1924, granted by us in favour of Mr. Norman Vautin Tribble, is REVOKED and CANCELLED as from this date (3rd September, 1925)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
3a, New London Street,
E. C. 3.

24120

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, No. 104 of the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., on the Life of late A. G. Sardesai for Rs. 1,500 is LOST or MISLAID. If found by anybody it is to be sent within a month to the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the Company will issue a New Policy.

24126

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"BROADCASTING"

"BROADCASTING".—A 5 Valve Set Tuned High Frequency (2 H. F. Detector—2 L.F.) in a beautiful Cabinet for Rs. 165 only. A Kit to build the above complete in every respect less Cabinet for Rs. 125 only. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., Radio and Telephone Engineers and Stockists of Everything in Wireless, 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "Chiphone". Telephone No. 24963.

T 24057

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOOSARI MOHALLA OR BALU SARANG STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 289 of 1923 Khatizabai vs. The said Khatizabai and Ors, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground (of which one Sorabjee Cursetjee Sethna is the Fazandar) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhoosari Mohalla or Balco Sarang Street admeasuring by the Collector under New Survey No. 2085 Part, Cadastral Survey No. 543 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 134 Street No. 42 and bounded on the East by th esaid Bhoosari Mohalla or Balco Sarang Street, on the west by the sweepers passage on the north by the house of Hasanalli Dawoodjee and on the South by the house of Ora Alibhai Dawoodbhai Bookbinder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Vender's attorneys or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KURAL, NEAR MALAD.

Under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2420 of 1921, (Anantrao R Pathare vs Gangnath J. Pathare and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at their rooms at 5 p.m. (S.T.),

All that piece of land admeasuring 3 acres and 7 gunthas bearing S. No. 5, Falai No. 1, and assessed at Rs. 4/12/0 together with a big bungalow standing thereon and also together with the shrubs trees and well, all which premises are situate at Mouje Kural (near Malad) and bounded on the East by land, belonging to Shamrao Pandurang, on the West by land of Moroba Govindji on the South by a river and on the North by the boundary line of Malad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the under signed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagor Dosabhai Eduljee Umrigar, deceased in persuance of the powers of sale contained in the several Indentures of mortgage and Transfer of mortgage and Deed of further charge, dated the 5th February, 1910, 30th March, 1915, 13th May, 1915, 9th September, 1915, 7th February, 1917, and 7th February, 1917, and 24th March, 1919, respectively Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the mtssuages, tenements or dwelling house of two compartment of a chawl or range of buildings formerly of 15 compartments standing thereon situate at Falkland Road, admeasuring about 158 3/9 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 6773 (2) and 6774 and Street Nos. 14 and 16 and registered under Collector's Old No. 1611, New Nos. 1/8731 and A/8732, Old Survey Nos. 429 and 429 and New Survey Nos. A5169 and 6/5169, Cadastral Survey No. 3130 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the North by Sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of late Dadabhoy Eduljee Munshes, on the East by the said Falkland Road and on the South by another compartment bearing No. 18 of the said chawl and belonging to Eduljee Hiraji Amaria and which said premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

MENESSE & CO

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (KAMPALA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sawree Cotton Depot by order of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co. and on account of the Insurance office concerned the following damaged cotton in the undermentioned godown:

Toolsidas godown No. "D".
4 Bales African Cotton (Kampala) Wadia godown No. 13 (Khimjee Damjee).
5 Bales African Cotton (Kampala).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & COo

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements arg as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Qualified YOUNG MEN up to Rs. 200 a month. Particulars free. Apply to SOODA BROTHERS, Post Box 81, LAHORE.
A R1863

BOON TO INSURANCE AGENTS—WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS throughout Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 to 300 monthly. DUTT COMPANY, Chief Agents, Karwar.
A R1805

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in "Jain Ashrama" Chotisadri (Mewar). 1 Experienced GRADUATE as Head-master, strong in Hindi on Rs. 60-5-80 p.m. 1 Experienced UNDER-GRADUATE, as an assistant strong in Sanskrit on Rs. 35-40 p.m. Preference will be given to Jains. Apply sharp stating age. S. K. BHANDARI, Hon. Chief Secretary, Rajwada Chowk, Indore (C. India).
A R1865

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS FLATS and ROOMS for respectable Parsee and European families; Goverdhandas Mansions, Sopari Baug Road, Parel. For particulars see MISTRY on the premises.
C R1818

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only. GROUND FLOOR of an AIRY BUNGALOW at Chaupatty, behind Wilson College. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Chaupatty.
C R1859

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WORLI (Bombay—WANTED immediately small place, ROOMS with compound, must be cheap. Write NAGL c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1864

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

PERSONAL.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA, (Off Stn. Malavali).—RE-OPENS as usual on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, 1925. Only those having consumption of the First or Early Stage should seek admission. Site superb, Climate invigorating, Results excellent. If timely availed of, Cure a Certainty. For further particulars and Applications Forms, please write to: THE HON. SECRETARIES. The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
P

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—One SECOND-HAND BOILER, 30 feet by 7 feet with 125 lbs. pressure immediate delivery. Apply THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., LTD., Home Street, Bombay.
K 24143

SPORT.

'RACING WRINKLES'—How to win at racing. Showing how to make every bet a stonewall certainty. Re. 1. "Long odds." A system that never loses. Is fully explained. It is impossible to lose. Every bet a winning one, Rs. 5. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S 24154

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—English Park Victoria and Wolseley 15, (4-5 seater car), good as new. Apply KHANSAHEB, c/o Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, 121, Medows Street.
JA R1874

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

ADVANCE INDIA—By M. Z. AKMAL, late Professor, London and Budapest Linguistic Institute, must be read by every patriotic Indian. To be had from SIRION PRINTING CO., 57, Apollo Street, Fort.
L R1862

SANSKRIT SHATAKAS—UNNATI BRAHMACHARYA, Bhakti; inspiring, patriotic; four annas each, postal stamps P. N. KACHHI, M.S. High School, Indore.
L R1817

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISPLACED.—Scrip No. 286 for 25 Ordy. shares Nos. 14731/55 registered in my name in the Clive Mills Co., Ltd. of Calcutta, is lost, stolen or mislaid. Any body having any title to or interest in the same is hereby asked to communicate same to the Company within 15 days from the date hereof, on expiry of which application will be to the Company for issue of a duplicate scrip. (Sd.) RUKHAIABAI SHAIKH MAHAMADALY. Date 14-9-1925.
P.B. R1875

PROFESSION.

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20, each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABASHANKER R Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1870

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.

CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

CANADA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PHOTOGRAPHY

HIGH CLASS BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS. Satisfaction guaranteed Very moderate rates. Apply Post Box 897, G. P. O., Bombay.
P R1839.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PEERKHAN LANE NEAR 1ST NAGPADA, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Umibai widow of Mooljl Sawa the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shamkuverbai widow of Motichand Naranji and Nandibai widow of Kalidas Jivraj the Mortgagors, Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated 14th May, 1911 and the further charge dated 19th Nov. 1913, made between the mortgagors of the one part, and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 25th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piecee or parcel of leasehold land being Plot No. 35 of Bombay Improvement Trust situate on the South of Main Road of the 1st Nagpada Estate of the Board together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate at Peerkhan Lane in the city and Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 603 54 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3653 and 3657 and Street Nos. 72 and 80 1-2, 67 and 3-4 and bearing Survey No. 3692 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Main Road of the said Board Estate, on or towards the East by plot No. 36 of the said Estate and a space reserved for dust bin, on or towards the South by a sweepers Passage and the said space and on or towards the West by plot No. 34 of the said Estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 7 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OIL ENGINE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) Messrs GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, near Police Chowkie by order of the owner.

1 Oil Engine 10 H. P. in good condition, shaftings, pulleys, circular saws etc.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT THE PREMISES OF EDULJI COOVERJI PATEL, LAMINGTON ROAD, OPP. N. POWELL & CO., SUNDAY, THE 27TH inst. 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the Parties concerned Messrs. BYREN & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction Sale, rich dining room tables, chairs to match, Large and small dumbwaiters, Meat safe, Teapoys, Rich Drawing room Leather lined Chesterfield suites, cabinets, Single & double doored almirahs, wirg glasses, etc.

1 Seven seater 6 Cylinder Mitchell Motor Car, brand new.

1 Excelsior H.P. Solo Motor Cycle brand new.

Property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

POLICE!
POLICE! POLICE!
TWENTY GIRLS VANISH!
SEE! SEE! SEE!

"INTO THE NET"

With EDNA MURPHY and JACK MULHALL

By RICHARD E. ENRIGHT
Police Commissioner of New York City

FOLLOW THE SEARCH BY THE POLICE TO FIND THEM

IT'S A SENSATION!

COMPLETE IN 7 REELS

"FELIX LAUGHS LAST"

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD

Will Screen

"CHANDRA KANTH"

OR

"FILIAL DUTY" AND "SEARCH OF MAGIC JEWEL."

A Super-production of Krishna Films Co.,

Full of Adventures, Jealousy, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to Parents.

USUAL TIME AND MODERATE RATES.

AT THE PUBLIC REQUEST

Continued for another Week

Popular Film

CHANDER-RAO-MORE

OR

"MURDER OF SHIVAJI"

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

SUPER PRODUCTION OF UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,

Written and Directed by

MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.

Photographed by

MR. P. S. TALGIGRI.

Book this Film at UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

SALE OF A VALUABLE "KALGI OR BROOCH SET WITH DIAMONDS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. Jiwanlal Ganeshlal the Receiver mentioned in the Consent Decree, dated the 17th day of March, 1925, passed in suit No. 533 of 1925 (Messrs. Khairatilal Sunderlal vs. Mrs. B. Jhirad) and pursuant to the Order contained in the said Consent Decree sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sale Rooms.

One "Kalgi" or brooch set with diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the article taken delivery of next day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

ASTRA-NATIONAL GREATEST FILM

"MIRIAM ROZELLA"

WAS SHE INNOCENT?

The story of a woman—not a woman of Fiction but a woman of reality—who has been Shamefully wrotalg and defamed,

STARRING THE FAMOUS ACTRESS

MOYNA MACGILL.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

NEARLYRICH

featuring

CHARLES PUFFY

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A Top-notch all Christie Production with quite a piquant and original plot.

"WHAT'S YOUR WIFE DOING?"

OR

"RECKLESS ROMANCE"

6 Reels, A production lavish to a degree Seldom attempted in the field of Comedy.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 20.

COTTON: Since our last, the Department of Commerce has issued its preliminary report on the Supply and Distribution of Cotton for the twelve months ending July 31st. The figures in this report to running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500 pound bales. Details, together with comparative figures for the previous year, are as follows (000's omitted):

	1924-25		1923-24	
Stocks on hand at the beginning of the season-August 1st:				
In consuming establishments ..	721		1,100	
In public storage and at compresses	674		945	
Elsewhere (Partially estimated).	160	1,555	280	2,325
Ginnings during 12 months		13,777		10,128
Net imports		303		272
City Crop, Errors, etc.		189		178
Total supply		15,824		12,903
Consumption		6,191		5,681
Net exports		7,997		5,647
Burnt		26		20
Total outgo		14,214		11,348
Stocks on hand at the end of the season, July 31st		1,610		1,555
In consuming establishments		866		721
In public storage and at Compresses.		514		674
Elsewhere (Partially estimated) ...		230		160
		1,610		1,555

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that these reports refer exclusively to cotton on American soil and that linters are not included. The world's carry-over may be estimated as follows:

	August 1st 1925	1924
	1925	1925
Census carry-over excluding Linters	1,610	1,555
Linters carry-over (Census Bureau figures)	157	155
European mill stocks, Lint and Linters (Hester's figures)	710	565
European port stocks, Lint and Linters (Hester's figures)	749	526
Stocks in and afloat for Far East (estimated)	275	270
Total carry-over, July 31	3,501	3,071

These figures are given only as a matter of record and not as a basis for any theory regarding the course of prices; attention is so thoroughly engrossed with the question of future supplies that statistics are, at the moment, an unimportant factor.

The situation with regard to the growing crop continues to present many uncertain features. The consensus of opinion is that, despite extremely unfavorable reports from the drouth areas of Texas, Georgia and South Carolina, the crop, as a whole, has made favorable progress since August 1st. Nevertheless, it is generally realized that not for several weeks can crop estimates be given serious consideration and that in the meantime, excessively high temperatures, insect damage or tropical storms may bring about a considerable change in the outlook. Reports from the South indicate that the crop movement is rapidly increasing but that there is a continued indisposition on the part of domestic and foreign spinners to make commitments. This has strengthened the belief that hedge selling may soon attain a greater volume than is likely to be taken care of at present levels by speculative demand. In this connection, however, it is important to bear in mind that domestic consumption of lint and linters during the past month was 546,411 bales compared with 388,831 bales July 1924 and that present prospects point to a gradual increase in manufacturing activity which, on account of small stocks of cotton on hand, will not be possible unless mills make extensive purchases in the near future. These purchases we feel justified in thinking, will go far towards minimizing the volume of hedge selling which, as a potential bearish factor, should lose much of its importance.

Briefly reviewing the situation, the market is undoubtedly short, a crop in excess of 14,000,000 bales has apparently been discounted, although it is still far from being assured and consumption possibilities are such as may soon necessitate a considerable increase in trade demand. Under these conditions, we think that any important decline in cotton values is imporbable and we continue to favor purchases on recessions.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, September 24.

A substantial fall of 82 to 86 points in New Yorks futures has been reported today. The market eased on long liquidation and some selling on bearish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 44 to 40 points down.

Messrs M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 23rd inst. from their Liverpool firm:

"The U. S. Agricultural Bureau Report 53.87, indicating crop 13,931,000 bales. Cotton ginned upto 16th September 4,276,000 bales. Weekly weather report fairly favourable."

Note:—Owing to the heavy ginnings and probable further hedge selling, the market may decline somewhat further, but "we are in favour of buying at this level."

Comparison: 16th Sept. 1925, Condition 53.8 per cent. crop 13,931,000. 16th Sept. 1924 Condition 55.4 per cent. crop 12,596,000 16th September 1925 ginnings 4,276,000. Sept. 1924 ginnings 2,663,000.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables dated 23rd inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

From Messrs. McFadden and Brothers (10-25 a.m.):—

"Weather partly favourable. Pickings about 35 per cent. completed."

From Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson (5/35 p.m.):—

"Bureau higher than expected. Market steady at decline."

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Indicated yield not excessive. Consider present level reasonable."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld. have received the following cable D./ 23rd inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grinning and Co.:—

"Report is considered very bearish. Our opinion is that the market would decline materially."

The report published was somewhat of a surprising nature being naturally higher than expected as general ideas were centering somewhere in the neighbourhood of 51 per cent with an estimated yield of 13¼ million bales, and some were predicting even less than this figure. The document now leads us to believe that the complaints which private reports circulated about 8 or 10 days back regarding deterioration to the crop had been rather exaggerated. Moreover, the adverse effects of the then unfavourable weather had been fully discounted by the recent advance in prices. The weekly Government Report also issued yesterday showed that the weather during the week had been fairly favourable.

In sympathy with a sharp decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 11½ lower with Broach at Rs. 425. At the opening Shroffs and Commission Houses were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 424. On buying by a Japanese House the values recovered to Rs. 425. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected the market further declined to Rs. 422 on selling by jobbers and Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 421½ and advanced to Rs. 423½ closing at Rs. 423. Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 408½ and going up by half a rupee on scattered buying gradually declined to Rs. 406 on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses and closed at the same rate. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 359.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday with very little demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 24, 6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	423
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	359½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	407

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	359
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	406

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready. September 24.	December.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400	390
Bengal F. G. M. G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G	400	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	370	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/70	450
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	420/30	427
Nagpur Fine M..	420/30	427
Fulgaon Fine M. G.	400/2/	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/410	432
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/410	432
Mulkapur Fine M.G	390	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G	390	420
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	380	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465/470	460
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450/455	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	420
Muthia F.. M.G.	.....	405
Dharwar S..	440	.....
Coompta M.G.	440	.....
Westerns M.G.	440	.....
Miraj M.G.	420	.....
Cambodia M.G.	470/90	.....

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
		Since 1st September.	
Khandesh	28	653	1,640
Central India	358	3,787	8
Barsi and Nagar	—	988	1,420
Hyderabad-Gaorani	476	123	49
Berar	—	2,854	1,322
Central Provinces	12	1,304	214
Total Comras	874	9,709	4,703
Dholera	328	2,386	434
N.-W. Provinces	213	1,225	21
Rajputana	115	888	86
Sind-Punjab	68	1,615	1,157
Broach	—	—	214
Coompta & Dharwar	—	5,779	1,417
Westerns-Northerns	62	3,931	2,491
Cocoanada	—	507	404
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	2,885	2,172
Persian	—	557	311
American	—	138	—
Egyptian and African	1,963	9,627	4,164
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	—
Total	3,613	39,047	17,517

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe	2,312	19,829	6,515
Japan & China	2,090	18,366	48,595
Coast Ports	—	670	1,229
Upcountry by Rail.	—	320	1,195
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,425	4,930
Total	5,312	44,430	62,474

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard fair request 13.46

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.80

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	24.37
January	24.09
March	24.35

New York Noon Call—

October	24.35
January	24.09
March	24.36

New York 12/45 p.m.—

October	23.31
January	23.00
March	23.26

New Orleans 10-45 a.m.—

October	22.80
January	22.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	12.95+.01
November	12.83+.03
December	12.82+.02
January	12.79+.02
March	12.81+.01
May	12.85+.03
July	12.77+.02

Liverpool Sept. 26

October	12.48 —.02
January	12.34 —.02
March	12.39 —
May	12.41 —.01

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

November	23.30+.05
January	22.45+.05
November	22.75 —.20
January	21.85 —.25
May	21.35 —.40

London, Sept. 22

Exchange Belgium	111.35
Exchange Athens	330.00

London, Sept. 23.

Exchange Belgium 111.23.

Exchange Athens 331.50.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool.	Uplands G. O. C.
September	12.60 —.48
October	12.50 —.44
November	12.39 —.41
December	12.39 —.41
January	12.36 —.41
February	12.35 —.41
March	12.39 —.41
April	12.38 —.41
May	12.42 —.40
June	12.35 —.41
July	12.34 —.41
August	12.22 —.41
September	12.08 —.41

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Scinde, Good	10.10
Scinde, Fully Good	10.50
Scinde, Fine	10.90
Bengal, Good	10.20
Bengal, Fully Good	10.60
Bengal, Fine	11.00
Oomra, Good	10.95
Oomra, Fully Good	11.35
Oomra, Fine	11.75
Broach, Good	11.40
Broach, Fully Good	11.80
Broach, Fine	12.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

September	23.35 —.35
October	23.10 —.35
November	22.95 —.30
December	22.45 —.25
January	22.10 —.30
February	22.00 —.30
March	21.85 —.30
April	21.80 —.30
May	21.75 —.30
June	21.70 —.30
July	21.65 —.30
August	21.60 —.30
September	21.50 —.30

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Sept. 23.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 53,000

Day's Exports to Continent 18,000

Futures at New York:—

October	23.34 —.82
January	23.02 —.86
March	23.30 —.83
May	23.58 —.84
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65 —.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.87 —.95

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	22.87 —.95
Januar.	22.99 —.89

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 3/4

Demand Bills 4.84.12

Silver:—Foreign mined 71 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 23.

Futures at New York—

October	23.34 —.82
January	22.99 —.89
March	23.30 —.83
May	23.58 —.84

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool.	Uplands G. O. C.
October	12.50 —.44
January	12.36 —.41
March	12.39 —.41
May	12.42 —.40

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDBN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mambadevi, received on Thursday the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., of New York:—"Indicated yield not excessive, consider present level reasonable."

Our other New York friends wire:—"Government report speculative surprise, prefer purchase present price or lower."

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. S/O sellers 51/9.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs. S/O sellers 52/9.

Tone:—Easier.

Australian S/O nominal 54/6.

Choice White Karachi D/J sellers 50.

Soft Red Karachi S/O nominal 57.

Tone:—Easier.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—S/O paid £19 1/4.

Jan./Feb. paid £18 13/16.

Cottonseed Bombay Oct./Nov. sellers quiet £9 1/8.

Castorseed Bombay £21 1/2 S/O sellers held firm higher no business reported.

Linseed Bombay S/O nominal £21 1/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton S/O sellers £21 1/2.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton S/O sellers £21 5/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton S/O sellers £23.

Tone of Rapeseed S/O sellers 20 7/8.

Tone of Rapeseed, Neglected.

Yellow Cawnpore S/O £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 1/2 Sept./Oct. Value, n

Linseed Tone steady little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct./Dec. Value 39/6.

Raw Months Jan./Apl. paid 39/7 1/2.

METALS.

London, Sept. 23.

English best Selected Copper £64 1/2

Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 1/2

Copper Braziers £79 1/4

Yellow Metal 69 1/4

Hard Spelter 31 3/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4

Tin Block £264 3/8.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 35 1/2 O/n sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. buyers 42 1/2.

Tone:—Irregular after firmer closed closed quieter fair business.

Ribbed smoked sheets 42 1/2 paid buyers.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 23.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its report gives the condition of the cotton as 53.8 and forecasts a production of 13,931,000 bales; whilst the cotton ginned up to 16th September is 4,276,000 bales.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 23.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 50/6.

First Australian Mutton Tallow 51/6.

General Tone of Tallow Auction very poor demand.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £135 1/2.

Chartered Bank £19 3/4.

National Bank £46 3/4.

P. & O. Bank £9 7/8.

Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 24.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	69 8
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	1412	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362 8
Union	72	—	3 5
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	5 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27
Indian Cement O.	350	—	26
Katni Cement O.	100	—	22 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjan Cement O.	19	—	1 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	45
RAILWAY COMPANIES			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	800
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625 8 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	6 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	470
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	790
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	89 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	766 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	835
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	325
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	490
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	816
Volkart U. P.	500	50	670
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	105
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	358 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	86 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	4 12
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	225	250
Jest Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c.	325
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	89
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	24 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	40
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11 4
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	12 12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	725
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc	250	50	750
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	323 12
Central India O.	100	16	445 4
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	88 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	1s2 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	310
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	525
Damond O.	100	—	11
Ei D. Sassoon United O	10	—	0 14 0
E.brahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	235
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	22
Emperor Edward	500	—	306
Fazulbhoy	250	25	760
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	580
Globe	100	—	41 4
Gokak	100	7	95 10 +D
Gold Mohur	100	—	15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1037 8
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	191 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	346 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	4
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	52 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	80
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	82 8
Madras United	250	15	450
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	—	100
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2250
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	190
New Great Eastern	200	10y	247 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	390
Phoenix	100	15	410
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	50
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250
Simplex	250	—	95
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	57 8
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	420 +D
Swan	100	50	151 4
Tata Mill O.	500	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1660
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	660

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ahmedabad Advance				360
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	767-8	767-8	750	750
Century	332-8	332-8	324 12	323-12
Central India	452-8	452-8	446-4	446-4
Colaba Land	—	—	—	90
Crescent				182-8
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	775	775	758-12	760
Finlay				130
Globe				41-4
Gokak				95-10
Indian Bleaching				191-4
Indore Malwa	353-12	3531-2	345	345
Kohinoor				965
Madhowjee				82-8
Mathuradas				90
Meyer Sassoon				98-12
Mysore				110
New Great	253-12	253-12	247-8	247-8
Pabaney				235
Pearl		405	395	390
Phoenix				410
Simplex				90
Swadeshi				427-8
Swan Mills				151-4
Tata Mill				57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				105
Bombay Steam				75
„ Tram Co., Ord.				89-6
Bundi Cement				5-12
Indian Cement				25
Central India Mining				27
Katni Cemeat Ord.				22-8
Shivrajpur				45
Tata Hydro				
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	42-8	42-8	39-6	40

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 69.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 87.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47, Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55. Rs. 99-15.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1938, Rs. 105-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101-6-0

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104.11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932. Rs. 105-3.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109-1.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 101-10.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—Oct./Dec. sellers 14/10 1/2.

Jan./Mar. sellers 15/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan./Mar. sellers 15/4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan./Mar. sellers 15/4 3/4.

Tone:—Dull easier.

Cuban Sugar 11/1 1/2 Sept. sellers.

Cuban Sugar Sept. sellers 11/3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, September 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd September 1925:—

Cotton	3613 Bales.
Wheat	12353 Cwts.
Linseed	2654 „
Rape, etc.	156 „
Gingellyseed	1312 „
Poppyseed	33 „
Groundnuts	1891 „
Castorseed	13082 „
Rice	1347 „
Myrabollams	a 80 „
Cottonseed	1623 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2296 „
Jumar	593 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1392 „
Coal	2291 Tons

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ready:—21-4-6.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21-4.0 At 6 p.m. 21-4-0.

Vaida Kartak:—21-3.6. At 6 p.m. 21-3-6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—Opening 0-1-9.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0-3-3.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ready:—74/8/0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 74/8/0. Lowest 74/2/0. Highest 74/8/0. At 6 p.m. 74/4/0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73/11/0. Lowest 73/70/0. Highest 73/14/0. At 74/11/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asho:—0/11/0.

Vaida Kartak:—1/7/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 23.

Karachi Barley S/O Glasgow paid 36.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T. 1/6 3/32.

Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/6 13/32.

Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D, Frcs. 755.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 705.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 216.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D, Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.84 1/2.

London—Paris Frcs. 102.37.

London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs 111.00.

London—Rome Liras 119.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market quiet steady.

London, Sept. 23.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16

Bar Gold steady £4.4.11 1/2

Bar Silver Spot steady 33

London, Sept. 23.

Berlin Cheques on London 47 1/4.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 33?

Closing Tone of Silver 32 15/16.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. China bought and sold closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/8.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £4 1/2 and 6th August 1925.

Bars Sold £36,000.

Sovereigns export to India £33,000.

Sovereigns export to Straits Settlement £11,000.

Sovereigns export to Java £13,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/8.

Bank Demand 1/6 5/32.

Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 13/32.

Fes. Demand 760.

American Dollars 274

Hongkong Dollars 164.

Shanghai 216.

Japan 111 1/2.

Singapore 156 3/4

Market:—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.04.

Christiania 23.60.

Amsterdam 12.06.

Switzerland 25.11.

Prague 16.350.

London, Sept. 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 102.42.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.35.

Exchange on London in Italy 11.9.15.

New York, Sept. 23.

Demand Bills 4.84.12.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 Months, 3-7/8 per cent.

6 Months, 4-1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent.

Money Call, 1 per cent.

Money 1 Month, 1 per cent.

Money 3 Months, 2 per cent.

Money 6 Months, 3½ per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy

Imperial Bank of India Rate, 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 23.

Rentes 5 per cent 18 1/4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 1/2.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 7/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Sovereigns ready, 13-5-6.

Sovereigns forward 13-5-6.

National Bank Bar gold. 21-7-6.

Central Bank Bar gold 21-5-0.

Bar gold ready. Rs. 21-4-0.

Bar gold forward. Rs. 21-4-0.

Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 21-3-6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 74-7.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-4-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-12.

London, Sept. 23.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.

Silver ready d. 33-0.

Silver forward d. 32-15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull.—America offered silver after the prices had been fixed. India was a large buyer at lower rate. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 3/8 —3/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 —1/4

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 —1/8

Conversion Loan £76 3/8 —1/2

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 1/8 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £103 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 3/8 —1/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 51 3/4 unchanged.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament.—16th Brigade, R.A., (Kirkee) vs. Y.M.C.A.; Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "China" with English mails of September 10 due at 6 a.m.

Public lecture and music by Prof. Vishnu Digambar and other musicians, in Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. to celebrate Vijaya Dashami.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Kaka saheb Kalelkar's lecture at 4 p.m. at Kapole Niwas Hall, Sandhurst Road.

The s.s. Ranpura with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay, 3 p.m.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The annual Post Office Thanksgiving Mass will be celebrated at the Mount Mary's Church Bandra on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at 9-30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A Select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday). Call Sign 2 F. W. Wavelength 387 Metres.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.—Swami Yatishwaranand of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the second Geeta class in English to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) on the top floor terrace of Shamjee Ladha Building, G. I. P. Matunga.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION:—Under the auspices of the above Union, Prof. P. A. Wadia, will deliver a public lecture on "The Right to Life," to-day (Friday) at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, at 6 p.m.

VIJAYA DASHAMI.—To celebrate Vijaya Dashami in a fitting manner in Bombay The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha appeals to Hindus of all castes and creeds to attend the celebrations on 25th, 26th and 27th instant, in Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, the Marwari Vidyalaya and Chowpati at 6 p.m. on each day.

BOMBAY TEACHERS UNION.—At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Head Master, Tepiwala High School, Malwan will speak on "Government Secondary Schools." Persons interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The V. B. Korgaoker Scholarship and the M. V. Rajadhyaksha Prize of the Mandali for 1925 have been awarded to Miss Jamna N. Palekar and Mr. Jagnath S. Rege respectively.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to 5 per cent.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Communication with Djibouti *via* Aden Radio has been restored. Telegrams for Djibouti will now be accepted for transmission "via Eastern Aden Radio" at rates given on page 612 of the Post and Telegraph Guide except that the rate of urgent private telegrams will be rupees three and annas twelve per word.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 6.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 19th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" carrying Bombay Mails of 19th instant ex S. S. Razmak left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

VIJAYA DASHMI CELEBRATIONS:—To celebrate Vijaya Dashami in a fitting manner in Bombay the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha in co-operation with the eight other institutions appeals to Hindus of all castes and creeds to attend the celebrations in Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Marwari Vidyalaya and Chowpati at 6 p.m. as noted below:—

To-day (Friday) at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall: Public Lecture and High Class Music by Prof. Vishnu Digambar and other noted Musicians at 6 p.m.

On Saturday 26th inst. at Marwari Vidyalaya:—Public lecture by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and others. High class Music by Prof. Lalita Bua and other noted Musicians, Vocal and Instrumental at 6 p.m.

On Sunday, 27th inst. at Chowpati:—Competitive and display by various Akhadas of feats, drill, Patta, Lathi, etc., Public Lecture by Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others from 3 to 6 p.m.

All Hindus are invited to attend.

RANGOON RENT BILL.

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

At the Burma Legislative Council to-day the important non-official business was the presentation by Mr. C. H. C. Ampagnac of the Select Committee's report on the Rangoon Rent Bill and the motion by him that it be passed.

Mr. Goodliffe moved an amendment for the exclusion of premises let for the purpose of manufacture, business, trade or profession from the operation of the Act.

The Finance member explained the attitude of Government towards the amendment.

The amendment was lost and the bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

A SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 21.

This morning the day dawned as usual upon Bandra, after seventeen days of abnormal animation owing to crowds of Christians and Non-Christians pouring into the town—the Christians to attend the religious services held at the Mount Mary Church, one of the ancient monuments of the departed glory of the Portuguese in the Orient and the Non-Christians mostly for the fun of the fair which is held for ten days in Bandra during the festive season and which is reckoned as one of the most important bazaars of its kind in India.

Sunday the 13th instant was the proper festival day being preceded by a Novena, which commenced on Friday, the 4th idem. Generally on this day every year dense crowds are seen surging up and down in holiday attire between the Bandra Station and the Mount Mary Church, but this year there was a marked falling off due to bad weeping weather. Yesterday (Octave Sunday), however Jupiter Pluvius being in a more congenial mood, and there being glorious sunshine, pilgrims and picnicers came in shoals gladdening in a special manner, the hearts of taxiwallas and ghurrywallas who smiled radiantly as their roaring business progressed.

The Church services on the two Sundays were, as usual, of the most imposing solemnity and the Church decorations bespoke a lavish expenditure and displayed a refined artistic taste in the arrangement. As for the music it was indiscribably good.

One very striking and edifying feature of the Mount Mary festival season is the unbounded faith, devotion and veneration Catholics have for Mount Mary. The Hindu fishermen even surpass their Christian brethern in their love and loyalty. They claim that originally "Mont Manli" was their deity, but that it was due to the machinations of the Christians that to-day the image of the "Queen of Heaven" of considerable historic interest does not reign in a Hindu temple but stands enthroned in a magnificent shrine of a Christian fame.

Be this as it may, it is undeniable that nowadays both Christians and Hindus, in spite of the traditional chicanery, join in hearty co-operation in paying all homage to Her who receives such homage irrespective of caste or creed. These people when they are prosperous acknowledge their prosperity to be due to the benignance of Mount Mary and when evil days come upon them their spiritual consolation, is that the "Good Mother" "chasteneth whom she loveth."

Such being the remarkable veneration for Mount Mary it can be readily understood that any expression or even a word of disrespect for her coming from "wiseacres" might at any time be a spark for a serious conflagration as a wag recently experienced to his cost.

Amongst the numerous votive offerings reverently presented at the shrine of Mount Mary are wax candles and wax models of human limbs, such as hands, legs, heads, etc., which represent diseased parts of the human body which are cured, or expected to be cured, through the power of the "Mother of God". There are innumerable booths erected all along the approaches of the Church for the sale of such wax articles. At one of them a tall aged man with a pair of powerful wrists had just purchased a thick wax candle for his votive offering, when the young facetious brat, who was dandily dressed and had a cigar in his mouth and whose moustache was so much shaved off that only a small tuft of hair peeped from beneath the nostrils, thought he would crack a joke at the expense of the old man. "Uncle," quoth the wag, if instead of the candle you had bought or made a wax bottle labelled "whisky" and presented it to Mount Mary you would never thirst all your life for "Johnny Walker" in vain. Scarcely had the fellow finished his (what was thought to be) sacriligious jest when a pair of muscular hands grabbed him by the throat and the old man's thick wax bludgeon presently did some remarkably novel service as an instrument of flagellation, the victim's facial contortions and yells indicating he had never had any such doleful experience before; at least, it is hardly possible he could have known before what a "Bandra candle pudding" tastes like.

Fortunately such scenes are not frequent and in view of the very peaceful and good-hearted manner in which the Mount Mary festival has always commenced and ended in the past, the present D. S. P. Mr. Leverett, had strictly warned the police party detailed for special duty for the regulation of traffic that they should be careful how they went about their work, and not behave as if they were engaged in dealing with a riot or quelling a disturbance.

This is the first year when very cheap transport facilities were enjoyed by the public owing to the abundance of licenses granted to taxis to ply in Bandra during the festive season.

The police bandobast by Inspector Ring and Sub-Inspector Patankar under the personal supervision of Mr Leverett was very creditable and all that could be desired.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the Directors of this Company for the year ending 31st March, 1925, says:—

Fire Department.—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 62,95,908-3-6, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,66,471-5-1 as compared with the previous year, and the net claims, paid and outstanding, to Rs. 47,87,195-6-6.

The large reduction in premium income in this department is due to our decision to cancel certain American reinsurance business.

The reserve for unexpired liability remains at 40 per cent. of the premium income for the year. The Special Reserve created last year, has been incorporated in the Additional Reserve, and with the object of strengthening further the Reserves, the available profit balance of Rs. 69,652-3-6 has also been added to the Additional Reserve, which now amounts to Rs. 4,44,652-3-6.

Marine Department.—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 12,22,572-11-6, and the net claims, paid and outstanding, to Rs. 9,76,915-13-8.

The Marine Insurance Fund stands at Rs. 7,98,250-12-6 being equivalent to 65 per cent. of the premium income.

Accident Department.—The net premiums amounted to Rs. 1,64,148-1-6, showing an increase of Rs. 50,239-7-11 as compared with the previous year, and the claims, paid and outstanding to Rs. 62,625-0-4. The Reserve Fund remains at 40 per cent. of the premium for the year and an amount of Rs. 9,789-2-9 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Profit and Loss.—Interest, plus Transfer Fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 7,17,542-15-6 and Rs. 9,789-2-9 has been transferred from Accident Revenue Account.

Expenses, Depreciation, Income Tax, etc., have been provided for, and full provision has been made for Fluctuation of Exchange. After bringing in the balance of last year amounting to Rs. 47,889-13-11 there remains an amount to Rs. 5,35,184-7-6, which the Directors recommend shall be dealt with as follows:—

Payment of a dividend at Re. 1 per share which will absorb an amount of Rs. 4,74,737, leaving to be carried forward to next account a sum of Rs. 60,447-7-6.

In pursuance of the Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of shareholders held on 5th May and 21st May 1924, the permission of the Court is being sought to reduce the Company's Capital from Rs. 20,00,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,00,000. All the requirements have now been complied with, and it is hoped that very shortly the necessary sanction of the Court will be obtained, when the face value of the share will be reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 125, of which Rs. 25 will still remain paid up.

FUNDS.

The financial position of the Company stands as follows:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Capital Paid-Up	1,18,68,425	0	0
Fire Fund	30,59,328	8	6
Marine Fund	7,98,250	12	6
Accident Fund	65,660	0	0
Reserve for Fluctuation of Exchange	75,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account.	5,35,184	7	6
Total Funds ...	1,64,01,848	7	6

SUIT TO RECOVER ORNAMENTS.

Mr. H. B. Tyebji, Second Judge of Small Causes Court, disposed of an interesting case in which Muddava Michael brought a suit against Gabriel D. Soanes for the recovery of her gold ornaments valued at Rs. 600.

The facts in the case were that on or about 12th October, 1924, when plaintiff was about to go to her country, she deposited her ornaments for safe custody with defendant who is her sister's husband. She stayed at Udipi for 2 months and returned to Bombay, before Christmas. One her return the demanded the ornaments from the defendant who on some pretext or other put off turning the said ornaments.

The case of the defendant was that the ornaments were pledged by the plaintiff as a security for the various sums that were lent and advanced to the plaintiff and her husband from time to time.

His Honour the 2nd Judge after hearing the evidence led by the parties, disbelieved the defendant, and passed a decree for the ornaments to be returned with costs in plaintiffs favour.

Mr. Pradhan appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mulgaoker appeared for the defendant.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. N. N. Wadia, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency, the following dates have been announced with a view to filling up, the vacancy:—

(1) Monday, (5th October), Nomination of candidates (2) Wednesday, (7th October), Scrutiny of nominations, (3) Monday, (12th October, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Voting, (4) Tuesday, (13th October) 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer, counting of votes.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL WONDER

PROF. LANGSNER'S RIDDLES.

Psychology is an experimental science, and among experimenters a high place must be conceded to Professor Langsner who has given a splendid demonstration of occult powers. Prof. Langsner is a sporting performer. Call it Telepathy or Necromancy, his initial feat of discovering the names of people in the audience, or the seizing of individuals by the wrist, should be pronounced to be a superb surprise. If these experiments are true, what difficulty is there in bringing these powers to the detection of crime? A lady summoned from the audience is willing to be murdered. The murderer hides himself in some sneaking corner and the weapon is also concealed. To the surprise of the audience the mystery is unravelled, and the scoundrel is identified by the Professor. The acts of divination were closely witnessed by a member of the audience, but as the scrutiny progressed, the greater was the astonishment of the hostile critic. Imagine the concealment of ridiculous objects like a pin or a hair. To Professor Langsner, these are no secrets, he identifies them in a spirit of easy levity. To him the audience seem no better than the fowls he hypnotized. Prof. Langsner is subtle, he is elusive; but there is something that is mystic and baffling in his make-up. His performances merely illustrate some of the claims of modern Psychology. He cannot be dismissed as a second-rate juggler. There is the operation of some inscrutable principle in his enterprise. He is not a tradesman but an investigator, and no wonder his first night has been a success.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bangalore, Sept. 24.—Lord Willingdon, ex-Governor of Bombay and Madras, in a letter to Dr. R. P. Paranpye, of Fergusson College, Poona at present in Bangalore as a member of the Taxation Inquiry Committee asks him to express to the family of "my old friend Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar my sincere sympathy to them all at his death of which I read in the papers few days ago."—A. P.

* * *

Lahore, 23rd Sept.:—Commenting on the appointment of Mr. S. R. Das to the Executive Council of the Governor-General to "Tribune" says:—There can be no two opinions regarding Mr. Das's eminence as a lawyer. The very fact that he is Advocate-General in a province which has always had a strong bar is a proof positive of such eminence.—A. P.

* * *

Allahabad, 23rd Sept.:—The "Leader" commenting on the appointment of Mr. S. R. Das says:—Mr. S. R. Das is a competent lawyer but for the adequate performance of duties large experience of public affairs is what is most needed in a member of Government and Mr. Das is without this essential qualification.—A. P.

* * *

Madras, 23rd Sept.—The Madras Government have appointed a committee representative of all the parties in the Legislative Council to consider the advisability and expediency of appointing a standing council to assist the President of the Legislative Council in giving rulings in the House.—A.P.

* * *

A feeble earthquake shock with origin about 400 miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at 1-44 a.m. on Thursday.—A. P.

* * *

The Karachi Municipality has adopted the recommendation of the School Board to celebrate the second day of October Mahatma Gandhi's birthday) as "Children Day" when children of all municipal schools in Karachi will be taken on an excursion and served with refreshments. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned from the municipal funds for this purpose.—A. P.

* * *

According to a correspondent of the "Leader" a deputation of provincial Jamaiat Tabligh Ul Islam, United Provinces, is touring the province in connection with the Tabligh and Tanzeem movement.—A. P.

Sirdar Bomanjee Dalal, M.L.A. gave a large banquet in honour of the birthday anniversary of his wife at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening at which nearly 80 guests were present.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

24th September, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	23.34	23.48 +14	23.37	+3
LIVERPOOL.	12 50	12.46 —4	12.45	—5

Spot Closing Rate: Rs. 422-8-0. Khandi Closing Rate: 422-0 0

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING—3RD DAY.

SATURDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

(1st Race starts 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SIRUR PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. Handicap for Country-bred.

Mystery 9-12 Shirtaj 9-9, Zara 9-8, May B 8-8, Joviality 8-2, Melwood 8-1, Devotion 8-0, Bhopal Hope 8-0, Osbourne 7-7.

2nd Race at 3-15 p.m.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. Handicap for Horses III Class.

Penetrate 9-3, Barbary 9-3, Summer's Joy 8-13 Green Islet 8-12, Mist 8-9, True Grace 8-7, Tycho 8-3, Lomo 8-4, Floral Fete 7-8, Expectant 6-10

3rd Race at 3-45 p.m.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. Handicap Horses III Div.

Happy Times 9-8, Erinite 9-3, Charena 9-0 Jovial 8-13, Radha Piari 8-10, Domestic Bond 8-9, Aspasia 8-8, Musk Rat 8-1, Sharp Warrior 7-10, Desert Gold 7-8, Heat Wave 7-7 Be Careful 7-5 Allensmere I 7-0.

4th Race at 4-15 p.m.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Arabs in I Class.

Sahoo 9-2, Amin 9-0, Bagtavar 8-11, Safety 8-9, Roscoff 8-9, Hatchel 8-6, Gosub 8-5, Marshal Petain 8-5, Khataf 8-1 Kooleh 7-13, Forfeit 7-7.

5th Race at 4-45 p.m.

THE COBHAM HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. Handicap Horses 3 and 4 years old in II & III Class.

Lady Theo 9-5, Speedy Marquis 9-4, Wedding Day 8-12, Arrowy 8-6, Riverine 7-12, Fire Star 7-11, New Style 7-2 Sophie II 6-6.

6th Race at 5-15 p.m.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE. Distance R.C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000, third, Rs. 3,000. Handicap for Horses I and II Class.

Aborigine 9-5, Knight of Clonmel 8-12, Ox Trot 8-12, School Boy 8-12, Audlem 8-6, Wasp 8-2, My Realm 7-13, Aldergrove 7-11, Unitoi 7-9 Hard Battle 7-5, Kent Eaglet 7-5, Crab Apple 7-0.

7th Race at 5-45 p.m.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000, second, Rs. 3,000, third, Rs. 2,000. Handicap Horses I and II Div.

Eddy 9-7, Kaser Girl 8-9, Husky 8-6, Styphius 8-6, Courier 8-2, The Monk 8-0, Naboli 7-13 Bright Bird II 7-10 Very Little 7-8, Stone Marten 7-7, Heron 7-0 Lady Theo 6-10.

8th Race at 6-15 p.m.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Handicap for Arabs I and II Class.

Silver Thrush 9-9, Adwan 9-3, Mayiah 9-2, Rarity 9-2, Mozan 9-0, Dilawar 8-11, Hawam 8-8, Apollo 8-5, Trade Mark 8-3, Hazim 7-10, Ballard 7-9, Ishallah 7-8 Cossack 7, Zoolfakar 6-10.

ALL-INDIA SWIMMING COMPETITION.

GOP INATH ROY COMES FIRST.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

At the All-India Thirty Miles Swimming Competition organised by the Aheritola Sporting Club to-day, Gopinath Roy covered the whole distance in four hours and forty-five minutes. There were in all fourteen competitors, all of whom completed the course. The last covered in five hours twenty-four minutes. The contest between those who came first and second was keen, the first arriving only five minutes ahead of his rival.—A. P.

CRICKET IN BARODA.

A correspondent writes from Baroda under Tuesday's date:—The close of the much contested Randle Cup Tournament came up last Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, in a three days' cricket match between the Baroda Bank and the Prince's teams, in the finals.

The game opened with the Bank team in play and wounded up with only 64 runs at their credit. The Prince's team made a good start and completed 147 runs in three hours' time.

The bank opened its second venture, but with little success and closed up with 131 of which Mr. Surve scored 76 and Mr. Gupte 20. With only 48 runs to equal the Prince's team began their second innings and the stumps were drawn when 7 wickets were actually in hand. Thus the Prince's team won the Randle Cup with 8 wickets and 4 runs.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL

ARRIVES TO-DAY

BOMBAY'S WELCOME.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will be received at Kalyan by the Acting President and the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, and by representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Branch of the Hindu Sabha and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party. The Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party has arranged to bring the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel from Kalyan to Bombay in a Special Train. The representatives of other public bodies desiring to be present at Kalyan should communicate with Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, the Honorary Secretary of the Swaraj Party, Canara Building, Fort. The Special Train will halt for a minute at the Dadar Railway Station only. The following is its time table:—

Kalyan Dep. 16—12; Thana Dep. 16—27; Kurla Dep. 16—41; Dadar Arr. 16—52; Dep. 16—53; Byculla Dep. 16—58; Victoria Terminus. Arr. 17—5.

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, at their meeting held on the 23rd instant:—

Resolution No. 1.

Resolved that the Party do co-operate with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in accordance a fitting public reception to the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, on his arrival in Bombay on Friday the 25th instant and requests every member of the Party to be present at Victoria Terminus on the occasion. The Secretaries shall make arrangements for bringing the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, in a Special Train from Kalyan to Bombay.

Resolution No.2.—Resolved that this Committee accepts with regret the resignation of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel of his Presidentship of the Swaraj Party in Bombay, and places on record its appreciation of his brilliant and valuable services to the Party and the Country during his term of office as the President of the Party.

Resolution No. 3.—Resolved that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta be elected as the Acting President of the Party in place of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the Volunteer Corps to be present at the Victoria Terminus to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (ST.) to receive and accompany the procession from the Station to Congress House.

The Officer Commanding Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

All Volunteers of the Hindustan Seva Dal and Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Corps are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in uniform to receive Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel, and to accompany the procession from Victoria Terminus Station to Congress House.

RECEPTION BY HINDU MAHA SABHA

The Hindu Maha Sabha, Matunga Branch has resolved to honour the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on his arrival at Bombay to-day (Friday).

STUDENTS OF PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The students of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College will welcome the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at the Victoria Terminus to-day (Friday) on his arrival and will accompany the procession to Congress House. The Principal of the College will meet Mr. Patel at Kalyan and accompany him to Bombay.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WEST KENTS IN SEMI FINAL.

The West Kents from Poona disposed of the Wilts in the third round of the Rovers Tournament on Thursday when they won a tame game by two goals to nil. The Kents scored both goals in the first half. Rushbrook and Thatcher being respectively responsible for the scores. The Wilts attack was poor and disconcerted.

Teams were:

West Kents: Elliot; Davis and Last; Pring, Brown, and Hayward; Langley, Rushbrook, Thatcher, Bruce, and Tite.

Wilts: Towers; Smith and Cook Roach, Gorton, Bridle; Webb, Pugg, Ford, Swanborough, Kierstenson.

Referee:—D. H. Cummings.

In this Leslie Cup running, North Staffords beat Matunga Hindus Steel coming first in 13 3/5 seconds.

FRIDAY'S MATCH.

Y.M.C.A. vs. Kirkee. R.A.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—West Bromwich 4, Manchester City 1, Cardiff 0, Sunderland 1.

Second Division:—Darlington 1, Blackpool 3, Middlesborough 5, Preston 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bournemouth 0, Newport 2, Crystal Palace 5 Bristol City 2, Exeter 3, Queens Park Rangers 0, Plymouth 4, Brentford 0, Swindon 1, Millwall 1, Watford 1, Southend 4.

RUGBY UNION MATCH.

In Rubgy Union to-day the Devonport Services beat Falmouth by 12 points to 0, and Percy Park drew with Leicester, the score being five points all.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1925.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

The decision of the Senate of the University of Bombay, at its meeting last Wednesday, throwing out the proposition of Dr. Viegas declaring the recently instituted School Leaving Board to be illegal and *ultra vires*, raises one of the gravest questions of University organisation. It is, of course, not for the first time that Dr. Viegas has come forward to break a lance in the cause of constitutionalism and of economy. He and those who thought with him remonstrated and opposed the suggestion when it was first submitted to the Senate and on that occasion the energetic doctor was supported in his legal fight by the highest legal opinion the Senate of the Bombay University could command. The Hon Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah as well as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai declared that the resolution then before the Senate was, read in the light of the Act of 1904, clearly illegal and *ultra vires* but the majority of the Senate took a different view, and the new Board was resolved upon. The Senate, however, is not the final and decisive authority in all such matters as affect the fundamental constitution of the University and Dr. Viegas must be held to have rendered yeoman service to the cause of economy as well as of legality in persisting in his determination to show up this decision of the Senate to be *ultra vires*.

The arguments he adduced were unanswerable. He pointed out that the terms of the constituent Act of 1904, Section 15, were too imperative to be questioned, whereby the executive government or administration of the University is vested definitely in the Syndicate. There is no dispute about the competence of the Syndicate to delegate or depute its powers to sub-committees, and, as a matter of fact, the actual work of administering the University affairs is carried on by the Syndicate by means of its committees or sub-committees. But the School Leaving Board is not one of these standing or specific committees, appointed to overlook a particular branch of university administration, or carry out a given commission or investigation. It is an independent, separate and co-ordinate authority which has been instituted under a resolution of the Senate and the question at issue is: Has the Senate the power to institute another executive Committee or Board, besides and independent of the Syndicate, to which the whole executive administration of the University is categorically entrusted by law? It may be competent to the Legislature to do so, for it is the Legislature which has created the Senate itself; but the legislating body for the University, the Senate, cannot exceed the authority given to it by law, and cannot set up such bodies which were neither contemplated nor authorised by the constituing Act of the University.

The dispute, however, is not really a dispute about legal technicalities. It goes much deeper, and affects the very foundation of higher education in the Presidency. The ostensible reason why the Syndicate came before the Senate asking that an independent co-ordinate authority like the School Leaving Board, to direct, control and superintend the school leaving or matriculation or the University Entrance Examination Board, be created, was that the work ordinarily falling upon the Syndicate was too much for that body; that some relief was necessary; and that the best way to accord that relief was by the creation of some such institution as the School Leaving Board. It is a curious commentary on the workings of the University big guns that many of those very members in the Syndicate, who seemed to have been overworked by their once-a month meeting at the fag end of the day, for a couple of hours possibly at each session, were also the people who either tried to be elected or even secured election on the newly-created School Leaving Board Dr. Viegas on Wednesday made a home thrust when he mentioned the purpose behind the screen of this move to be the desire to feed a few extra mouths. We do not say that this purpose is not laudable, though we wonder if the authorities of the University of Bombay could really claim any credit for their sleepless solicitude for the material well-being of the *alumni* of the University subsequently to their passing out of the University portals, when they have not even a regular employment bureau for their own graduates—when they have not even yet arranged for regular teaching and help to those students who are competing for the Public Services Examination. But let that pass. The point, however, of prime importance in this connection is that the main excuse for the constitution and institution of the School Leaving Board,—to evermuch pressure of honorary work on the members of the Syndicate—does not seem to be borne out by the facts of the case.

Quite apart from the overwork or otherwise of the managing body in the University, there are other reasons of the utmost gravity why the institution of this Board seems to be as inopportune as it is unconstitutional. The administration of the University is becoming exceedingly costly, and that in spite of the fact that the management is honorary; that the Registrar, one of the most eminent educationists and competent administrators, is working for an honorarium which is but a bare fraction of the salaries and allowances paid and payable to his confrers in later universities that have not a tenth of the work and worry the Registrar of the Bombay University has to confront. And yet there never has been a single complaint in all the twenty-three odd years of Prof. Dastur's registrarship about defects in administration. Why, then, this deliberate affront to an honoured and honourable officer by a frenzied institution of a brand new Secretaryship to the School Leaving Board, with salary and staff and increments which would take away the breath of many a headmaster of the leading high schools in the Presidency? Has Mr. Dastur complained of overwork? Was the conduct of the matriculation examination, for which the Board now under notice is to be instituted, defective under the regime of this tried officer of the University, when he was getting only a third of the allowance now proposed by way of initial salary to a pinchbeck dignitary of brand-new creation? We need not, however, press this personal aspect of the case against the School Board very much for there are still more serious reasons against this institution. The Board, we are told, is to carry out some kind of the school inspection work, through its Secretary presumably. Is this a heardless mockery or a deliberate waste of public money? How can the Secretary do the inspection of about 250 high schools in the Presidency, in the 200 or less working days in the educational year? And out of this he must allow for fixed residence at the headquarters for at least the three months required for the conduct of the Matriculation Examination? It seems to us more than superhuman to expect an individual, however gifted, to cope with such a work, if it is to be thoroughly, sincerely and efficiently done. Besides, even supposing the School Board Secretary is able to carry out these enormous duties, what is the objective, utility and benefit of his work? If on inspection of a given institution, he finds certain defects in its working, and reports accordingly, what guarantee is there that the defects pointed out by him will be remedied? The schools are in no way obliged to conform to the standard of efficiency this new-born dignitary may seek to impose on them. Even the grant-in-aid given to every school by Government is not placed at the disposal of the University, nor is that authority empowered to administer the grant as a sort of a check or a sanction for the effectiveness of their inspecting work. What, then, is the good of such a Board and its paraphernalia? Government spend to-day, Dr. Viegas claimed at the Senate meeting, some 14 lakhs and more per annum merely for the school inspection work. The University proposes to spend only Rs. 40,000 per annum—and not all of that on inspection only. What kind of inspection does the University expect to get from this miserable pittance? And have the authorities of the University considered if this expenditure is not really and truly a waste, involving as it does duplication of a machinery which is already in existence under Government, and which is likely to be far more efficient and effective than the one now proposed to be set up by the University?

Further, the University is by no means rolling in wealth. It is still far, far from complete in its own equipment as a teaching University, even in the restricted field of post-graduate and research work that the wise men of that body have decided to consider the most fitting field for a first experiment in direct university teaching. It is a shame and a scandal that the University of Bombay should not even now have a Chair or Department of its own in Indian History. They have apparently no funds for such crying necessities, and yet they seem to be perfectly ready to throw away Rs. 40,000 per annum on duplicating in a most elementary way the inspecting machinery for the high schools in the Presidency. The surplus, moreover,—such as the University finances rightly show it to be,—is brought about by a heartless increase in the fees of the various university examinations,—which may not matter very much to the wealthy and the well-to-do(but which for the average citizen must spell a frightful drain, and constitute an unwarrantable and unbearable tax on higher education. The reasoning against the institution of the Board appears to us unanswerable. It is not even yet too late for the authorities of the University to reconsider this their most unwise decision, And they have ample excuse to call a halt in this headlong march. The University Reforms Committee has submitted a report, which rumour says, His Excellency the Chancellor is most anxious to see materialize in some form during his tenure of chancellorship. Whether that rumour be true or not, the constitution and functions of the University may safely be considered to be in the melting-pot at the present juncture. Is it, then, right, it is wise, is it proper that the University should take decisions at this moment which may needlessly tie the hands of the university reconstructing authority?

THE PANACEA OF CO-OPERATION.

The naive self-assurance betrayed by the British press in its periodical dissertations on the Indian situation is as irritating as its rooted habit of regarding Indians as stupid and naughty children is offensive. The Viceroy's speech has provided a fresh opportunity for an outburst of platitudinising. There is such an instinctive identity in the manner in which the "Nation" and the "New Statesman" approach the thesis that we suspect that it is the mind of Britain which speaks through both a Liberal and a Labourite organ. Both of them agree that Lord Reading reiterated the Birkenhead statement in somewhat softer tones as though the tone matters when the stark fact of denial is there. The Viceroy's observations on the need of co-operation as a prelude to hastening the Royal Commission is stressed and His Excellency's delineation of the constitutional complexity of the issues welcomed. Moreover, like the "Times" and Lord Meston who has honoured Mr. Patel by an article in the "Observer," both these British weeklies prefer to misinterpret Mr. Patel's speech on his elevation to the presidential chair. But before we deal with all this, let us notice the peremptory way in which the "New Statesman" dismisses the Muddiman Minority Report which, by the way, has been blessed by Lord Olivier himself in its columns and by the forthcoming Labour Conference. The Minority Report, the journal observes, "would mean a new constitution." That in its eyes carries its own condemnation. "The Government of India, as we should expect, has nothing to say to it." If this is the response of British democracy to Indian aspirations then we foresee a more embittered and prolonged struggle than even some pessimists fear.

As regards the cant of co-operation in which the bureaucratic functionaries from the Secretary of State to Mr. Crerar indulge as a threat rather than as a genuine invitation, we need not waste many words. The insistence on co-operation has become a mechanical formula which has been substituted for the earlier demand for good-will; it means little more than a demand for docile acquiescence and submission. Formerly abandonment of non-co-operation was made a condition precedent to any advance and now that Nationalists have entered the legislatures with consequences that are hardly in accord with the convenience, the complacency or the prestige of the buraeucracy, it is completely non-plussed and merely repeats, parrot-wise, the catchphrase of co-operation. It has been said a thousand times and forgotten a thousand times that lack of co-operation is the consequence and not the cause of the Government's obduracy. As Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, whom no one can suspect of any partiality towards non-co-operators, remarked, the Government must enquire as to why there is absence of co-operation and he declared that there were good grounds for suspecting their *bona fides*. It is not because there is no co-operation that the present system does not work: it is the system itself which makes any genuine co-operation impossible and if the Government spokesmen were sincere in their professions they would be willing to alter the constitution as a proof of their desire to co-operate. The British papers have pounced upon Mr. Patel's demand and offer of co-operation as a hopeful sign, a new portent and—as Lord Meston says—a change of heart. Mr. Patel spoke of co-operation in the working of the Assembly as regards obedience to the chair and the formulation of conventions. He spoke not as a Swarajist but as a President and it is as sensible to make him out a turn-coat as to say that the Speaker's assurance of impartiality signifies his desertion of his party. But it is nonetheless amusing that those who harp on Mr. Patel's speech as a token of co-operation are the very people who make the absence of co-operation an argument for denying Indian demands. If hearts have to be changed for obtaining co-operation, it is hearts other than that of Mr. Patel. British statesmen from Mr. MacDonald downwards have boasted that England never yields to threats; it is true, if threats are not backed by action. England yields to struggle, not to co-operation.

GOVERNMENT'S INACTION.

The Bombay Government are lucky that they can assume an attitude of indifference towards the dislocation of our premier industry. Their representative in the Assembly opposed the suspension of the excise duty and the Government are looking upon the crisis as a policeman's affair. Practically all the mills have stopped working. The collapse has occurred within a fortnight of the protest in the Assembly against the present exaction of the cotton excise duty. While the Government are keeping aloof, the strike has become nobody's concern and a lakh and a half of workers are loafing in the streets. To tell them of the propriety of instant return is easy, but they keenly realise that their fate is in no mean measure due to the play of political interests over which they have no influence. The workers have been badly served with the offer of empty sentiment. When they appealed to the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency was pleased to give the following assurance: "I give you my full assurance that the suggestions which you have made in your speech, and the suggestions and proposals made during the discussion which we have had—some of which may, in my opinion, prove very useful will receive most careful consideration." What has happened to the bestowal of careful consideration? Nothing, if we guage events by concrete facts. "I am sure", said Sir Leslie Wilson "that you fully realise that neither I nor the Government of Bombay have any statutory right to interfere"; but though there was no statutory right, the pressure of public welfare prompted Mr. Baldwin to intervene in the coal-crisis with the offer of ten to twenty-four millions to support profits and wages. We feel that the Government of Bombay have been too quiescent in their treatment of the mill-industry as against the drift of the Central Government, and their policy of loud protestation and weak performance has very largely contributed to the present impasse. The sudden cessation of work is a problem which the Government of India have not to tackle. Their business is to collect income-tax and excise duty as long as they can get it and to throw upon the Local Government the responsibility of keeping the factories going. Such a false division of burden and profit ought to have stirred the Bombay Government into virile action.

Notes of the Day.

A South Africa Day.

We are glad the All-India Congress Committee has fixed 11th of October as a South Africa Day to demonstrate the nation's indignation and resentment at the series of humiliation and disabilities placed upon India whose scene is Dr. Malan's new Asiatic Bill. The Government of India are so scrupulous about the delicacy of their task and the rectitude of their method that they will continue to negotiate and send representations: and fresh anti-Asiatic measures do not strain the delicacy or mar the endless continuity of their negotiations. We cannot expect a Viceroy of a coloured subject-nation to imitate the audacity of Mussolini defending the status and liberties of his nationals but Lord Reading has not even the liberal sympathy of a Hardinge to voice India's true sentiment. Yet while the Government are a broken reed, public opinion is sterile and apathetic. Not a single meeting has been convened in any part of the country, not a single demonstration has been held to express the national feeling. It would be something if demonstrations were dispensed with for the intensive development of quiet strength or for bolder and more fruitful modes of action. As it is, the wholesoggers who believing in nothing but a knock-out blow scoff at meetings and resolutions combine with cynical inertia in denying the value of orthodox forms of agitation. But agitation is a useful, and in a democratic age, an indispensable means of educating and organising public opinion and the Committee has done well to fix a day for focussing public indignation over a terrible wrong. We trust irrespective of political or communal differences all will unite to make it a success.

A Response and a Vindication.

The resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding China is both a response to the appeal of the Chinese leaders addressed to Gandhiji a couple of months ago and a vindication of India's honour which has been besmirched by the employment of Indian troops for suppressing Asiatic peoples. England with her accustomed and incomparable clumsiness has brought herself into a quandary in China through her mishandling of the situation created by the Shanghai shootings which resulted in the shipping embargo by the Canonese Government. With his usual subtlety and irony, Mr. Bertrand Russell has described in the "New Leader" how England is to-day completely isolated and non-plussed in her dealing with China because in fighting China she would have had to fight Russia, incur the hostility of America and antagonise Japan. India, subject nation that she is, can offer little more than moral sympathy for a struggle against economic imperialism which also is her own. But India has a direct and intimate interest in such struggles because Britain's use of Indian troops in her policy of force and aggrandisement has earned for India a bad name in every country from Angora to Shanghai. To become the helpless instrument for the suppression of other peoples' freedom is even more galling than to suppress them. When there was such an outcry against the employment of Indian lascars to break the strikes of white labourers of South Africa who, be it noted, are not less colour-mad than the upper classes—there is every reason to protest against the use of Indian forces for furthering imperialist designs and bolstering up imperial prestige in China. The Patna resolution is an assurance to Chinese nationalism that Indian troops are used against it not because India desires, but because India is helpless to prevent, such use.

Law and Reality.

Mr. John Griffiths, Secretary of the New Zealand and India League, writes in "New India" that the daily papers in the island have given prominence to the recent debate in the Bombay Corporation on the exemption of New Zealand from the boycott-ban. He believes there is exaggeration in the statement that "Indians in New Zealand do not labour under any difficulties," the Government being more concerned about the wealthy banks and insurance companies than about the disabilities of Indians. Though law is frigid and formal, the application of it penalises the Indian. Mr. Griffiths gives an illustration. The Wellington City Corporation calls for tenders to lease fruit stands, or certain positions in the streets. Generally, with one exception, only Indians tender. The tenders generally range from £3 or £5 to £50 or £60 for a three months' lease. The best stand is reserved for a pale-skinned man who tenders the sum of £13 every three months. Indians have declared their willingness to tender up to £60 for the same stand. But the City Councillors virtually make a present annually of over £180 to the pale-skinned fruit seller who is becoming prosperous and employs labour. The grievances of Indians are practical and they cannot be explained away by the letter of the law. Mr. Griffiths asks: "Should not the British Indian Government send a letter of protest to the Tory Government of New Zealand pointing out that whilst Indians in New Zealand are under such marked disabilities, the white-skinned partners in the Empire have almost all the best positions reserved for them in India?" The British Indian Government have no title or power for direct negotiation, but the facts justify the decision of the Corporation to make further enquiries rather than be duped by the formularies of law.

SWARAJISTS' ACTIVITIES

REVIEW BY PT. MOTILAL

RESIGNATION PREMATURE.

PATNA, Sept. 23.

Before the general meeting of the Swaraj Party to-day Pandit Motilal Nehru reviewed the activities of the Swaraj Party. Explaining the object of the meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party Pandit Motilal Nehru said that as the changes made in the constitution of the Congress were not final and not such which would anyhow impede the working of the Swaraj Party the Executive Committee had decided to wait till the Cawnpore Congress when they would be in a better position to make changes.

Reviewing the general position of his party he said the one question which was uppermost in the mind of everybody was that of the status of the Swaraj Party. The question was whether the Swaraj Party was to keep its separate indentity or was to be merged in the Congress. Mr. Gandhi had referred to him (Motilal) as the leader of the House and even in his correspondence he wanted to hand over the Congress to the Swaraj Party and the same thing had been done in the franchise in clause A and B.

NEED TO KEEP THEIR IDENTITY.

The Swaraj Party was the pre-dominant party in the Congress, but that was to be tested in the Congress at Cawnpore. Assuming that they were in a great majority at present it did not mean that they would always have a majority and for that they had to maintain their identity for the simple reason that they did not know what was in the lap of the future. They had got to keep their identity and they must work as hard as in the past though the Congress was in their hands. After the All-India Spinners' Association was formed they would have to see how many men they had left who would go into the legislatures and work the political programme of the Congress.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Referring to the All-India Spinners' Association he said that there was nothing to prevent the members of the Swaraj Party from joining it and he would like that a large number of them joined the Association and worked the programme of the Swaraj Party. He was going to have a talk with Mr. Gandhi on the constitution of the Association. He congratulated the Swarajists on the victory that they had won yesterday. In the Gaya Congress they were in a minority, but they had told the noChanges that the country was with them and in a few years they would capture the Congress which they had done yesterday.

Their programme covered a very wide field outside and inside the Council. So long they had been busy scraping up a majority in the Assembly to get their resolutions carried. They had no time left to carry the work outside the Council. Mr. Das had an idea to organise the villages. He had raised money, but his premature death prevented him from carrying out his scheme. Those schemes were not only open for them, but it was their bounden duty to work them.

LACK OF MAJORITY IN THE COUNCILS.

Referring to the future work in the Council Pandit Motilal Nehru said that they could not discharge their duty in a better and effective manner owing to the lack of a majority. So far as the Councils were concerned they had got to have a clear majority. They must rely on themselves. At any rate, they could face their electorate and say that if they had not succeeded in carrying out their programme for want of a majority still by getting others to vote with them they had been able to do more than enough to advance the cause of the country. They had certainly prepared the way for a change of the constitution and the result would depend on the future handling of the work in the Assembly.

THE OLD AND NEW DEMANDS.

Certain demands were put forward and carried when they entered the Assembly and the same thing had been done in the last session of the Assembly. The only difference between the two demands was that in the first demand they sought for a Round Table Conference. Many things had happened since then. Firstly, Mr. Das's Faridpur speech and the replies given by Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading which were most disappointing, though they were not disappointed as they did not expect anything. "Blessed are those who do not expect anything."

TOO EARLY TO DECIDE ANYTHING NOW.

Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead wanted a constitution to be framed by the Indian leaders, but it was absurd to draft one without having some basis. So it was decided in the Assembly to adopt some basis and give them. Hence some changes were introduced in the present demand and carried. The reply given to it by the Government in the Assembly was not taken to be as final. The Government of India and the Home Government had got to discuss it and they must give them some time, say two to three months, though they knew what their judgment would be. If they did not make any pronouncement it would mean that they meant to do nothing. It would be time then for the Assembly and the Councils to decide what was to be done. It was too early to decide anything just now. Opinions were to be revised many a time in the course of even a day in the light of happenings. He did not want any mandate from them at present. If anything happened in the meantime in Delhi he would take them into confidence.

RESIGNATION PREMATURE.

As for the much-talked question of resignation he himself did not favour it. It was premature. But as they were always ready to resign and the Independent Party raised this question he thought it their duty to stand by the Independents. All the members of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly had signed their resignation. If soon the Independent Party showed the same readiness resignations would be submitted. They must not think that they would resign even if the Independents did not resign.

Continuing the Pandit said that everybody must help in carrying out educative propaganda among the electorates which was most essential. At present their refusal of provisions in the Assembly was futile as they had not prepared the country to refuse taxes.

Adverting to the ensuing election of the Council of State Pandit Motilal Nehru said that while he had to flirt with and cajole the Liberals and Independents to carry out any measure it was very disappointing to see the Council of State which was a mill-stone round their neck turn down their measures. They must endeavour and see that Swarajists were returned to the Council of State this time.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked as to how the Contempt of Courts Bill and the Maternity Benefits Bill were defeated in the Assembly.

Refering to the Contempt of Courts Bill Pandit Motilal said that he had issued a whip that the Swaraj Party as a party should oppose the original bill, but when an amendment was carried he endorsed the Swaraj Party's support to amending the bill since it was decidedly an improvement. He repudiated that simply because eight Swaprajists stuck to his previous whip and did not support the amending bill any way meant that the Swaraj Party could not maintain its disipline. He assured the House that the Swaraj Party swore to discipline and what it had achieved was due to the unique discipline of the party.

Pandit Motilal then called upon Mr. Shanmukham Chetty chief whip of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, to explain why the Swarajists could not carry the Maternity Benefits Bill. Mr. Chetty said that the unofficial bill was brought on a Government day and that the Swarajists remained neutral but no Swarajists voted against the Bill.

Pandit Motilal remarked that Mr. Joshi's bill was a most clumsy bill. He suggested to Mr. Joshi to postpone the consideration of the bill until the next year when certain improvements could have been effected, but Mr. Joshi declined to accept his advice.—A. P.

MR. JINNAH EXPLAINS

TO RESIGN OR NOT TO RESIGN

THE ONE ISSUE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement regarding the question of resignations by M.L.A.'s in view of Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement at Patna:—

"I am very glad to learn from the public statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru which has appeared in the Press this morning that in his opinion the members of the Assembly should not resign until the "authorities at home" have given their decision. Technically he is right, and as it was made clear in the speech of Lord Birkenhead that the formal decision will be taken after consulting the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India formally. If this ground is good then the question of resignation does not arise, and I regret that Pandit Motilal Nehru should flourish the resignations of all the members of the Swaraj Party, which, he says, he has got in "his pocket," and throw down a challenge that if all the Independents resign, the Swaraj Party is also willing to resign.

"The question of resignation is not to be determined merely on the ground that if all the Independents will resign then also the Swarajists are to resign or *vice versa* but whether it is the right thing to do so or not. Unanimity is not always possible, but the bulk of the opinion forms a safe guide. I may, however, say that the Independents have at no time suggested that all the Independents could be persuaded to resign. Pandit Motilal himself stipulated for 18 or 20. But some Independents think, in agreement with the Pandit that we should wait until the decision is given by his Majesty's Government regarding the recommendations embodied in the Assembly's resolution, which was passed on the 18th September.

"I may here remove the wrong impression created in the Press that the question of resignation was mooted, because the Council of State had adopted a different line regarding the Muddiman Committee Report as to constitutional advance or that some bills which were passed by the Assembly, have been summarily rejected by that body. The question of resignation has nothing whatever to do with the doings of the Council of State. It was purely to be fought on one issue, namely, to demonstrate that the constituencies are in entire agreement with the demands made by the Assembly.

"Pandit Motilal having expressed his opinion against resignation at present, it seems to me there is no meaning in saying that the Swarajists are ready to resign in a body if all the Independents will resign in a body, irrespective of the question whether it is right and in the best interests of the country".—Associated Press.

LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATIVE TO GO TO MOSUL.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The League of Nations is sending a representative to Mosul immediately to investigate.—Reuter.

BARBAROUS LEGISLATION

CIVILISED WORLD CANNOT TOLERATE

MRS. NAIDU ON ANTI-ASIATIC BILL.

PATNA, Sept. 24.

In view of the wide-spread interest and agitation in India in regard to the anti-Asiatic legislation and in view of the possibility of various deputations from south Africa coming to India to place their grievances before Government and the public, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, interviewed by the Associated Press in her official capacity as the President of the South African Indian Congress, stated that she wished to make it very clear that the only organisation competent to represent the Indian community in South Africa was the South African Indian Congress to which are affiliated the Natal Indian Congress, the Transvaal British Indian Association and the Cape British Indian Council as representing the respective provinces and which are recognised by the South African Union Government as authorised to speak in the name of the Indian community. Other associations like the Natal Indian Association for instance are not affiliated to the South African Indian Congress and represent mainly only small groups of trading interests unconnected with the general welfare of a large community.

Referring to anti-Asiatic legislation Mrs. Naidu remarked: "It is one of the iniquitous and barbarous acts of the Legislature which surely the civilised world can never tolerate. India will never countenance the repatriation of the Indian community under any pretext or disguise. Indian settlers are Colonials with as much right to live on the soil of South Africa as the English, the Boer, the Huguenot and the Jew Colonials. Especially in Natal the Indians have built up the prosperity of the country by their very life blood and neither the arrogance of colour prejudice nor the brutality of sheer brutal strength can entitle one set of colonials to disinherit and exile another set from the land that has been to them not only a foster-mother, but the mother itself. As she (Mrs. Naidu) had reminded the Ministers of the Union Government, while she was in South Africa, India is no longer the India of folded hands and appealing eyes and now the whole strength of India will be mobilised in support of her children overseas whose very existence is threatened and whole human rights are jeopardised by dual forces of unreasoning colour-hatred and bitter jealousy of economic competition. The campaign of protest against anti-Asiatic legislation will be formally inaugurated on October 11 when from every village and town of the great continent of India prayers will be offered for the stricken and disenfranchise Indian settlers of South Africa.—A. P.

40 MILLION STERLING CONVERSION LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In the Stock Exchange, to-day, Government securities weakened on the announcement by the Treasury that it has authorised the Bank of England to receive tenders on 20th September for 40 million sterling 3½ per cent. conversion loan at the minimum price of 76¼ per cent.—Reuter's Special.

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR

DEATH AT SRINAGAR

AN ILLUSTRIOUS RULER

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

A telegram received here from Jammu states that the Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh of Kashmir died yesterday at Srinagar.—A. P.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., was born in 1850 A.D. His Highness succeeded to the Gaddi on the death of his father, the late Maharaja Ranvir Singh, on September 12th, 1885.

On succeeding to the Gaddi His Highness took the administration of the State into his own hands aided by two ministers. But two years after, in 1887, under pressure from the Government of India he "voluntarily" abdicated all share in the administration, which was then placed (subject to the supervision and control of the Resident) in the hands of a State Council, consisting of the Maharaja's youngest brother and two selected officials from the British service. In 1891 His Highness became President of the Council, while his youngest brother, Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., was appointed Vice-President. In 1905 the Council was abolished, and the Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration.

The chief among the various important reforms affected by His Highness since his accession are: the abolition of oppressive duties and the system of "begar"; the removal of certain State monopolies; the remission of the Mohammadan marriage tax; the establishment of Municipalities at Srinagar and Jammu; the reorganisation of the Military Department; the introduction of Settlement; the establishment of the Public Works Department and the Conservancy of Forests after the British system; the extension of the North-Western Railway from Sialkot to Jammu, etc.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India. On the 27th September, 1914, the State sent the 2nd Kashmir Rifles, fully equipped, to East Africa, their full strength being maintained by reinforcements throughout the period they remained on field service. On their return in 1917 the Durbar undertook to equip two battalions for service overseas. A new battalion of the 2 2nd Kashmir Rifles was raised and despatched to Gilgit, relieving the 1st Kashmir Infantry, which was brought up to the revised field strength and sent to be mobilised and embarked for service in Egypt. These two battalions were 1,200 and 1,070 strong, respectively, and their strength was maintained while on active service by reinforcements. They took a leading part in the final operations which resulted in the complete defeat of the Turks in Palestine. In February, 1915, one draft of the Kashmir Imperial Lancers was sent to Egypt and another to Mesopotamia, and they distinguished themselves in many actions there up to 1918. Early in 1916 the Kashmir Mountain Battery No. 1, comprising six guns, was sent to East Africa, and it did splendid work there till March, 1918. On its return it was re-formed and despatched to the North-West Frontier.

In addition to the army sent overseas, the State had to keep during the Afghan disturbances of 1919 an army sufficient in strength to maintain peace and order on its long frontier. All the expenses connected with the troops sent overseas and on the Frontier were borne by the State, the Military expenditure incurred on troops sent overseas alone coming up in round figures to Rs. 1,11,00,000. His Highness also subscribed large amounts to the War Loans and the various War Funds.

His Highness's two brothers—Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., and Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I.,—who are now no more, used to render very useful assistance to him. Of the three brothers, Sir Amar Singh alone was blessed with a son and heir—Prince Hari Singh—the same who came into sinister limelight early this year as "Mr. A." in Mrs. Robinson's case in England.

In 1892 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and four years later the honorary rank of Major-General was conferred upon him by the British Government. After the War he was made a Lieutenant-General.

Like his father and grandfather, His Highness was an orthodox Hindu, and spent his mornings and evenings in prayers and religious exercises. He had a scrupulous regard for the customs of his people, and is a strict observer of the practices and duties enjoined by the Hindu religion and the traditions of his House.

NOT EASY TO REPLACE.

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

Commenting on the death of the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Kashmir the "Tribune" says, "The forty years of his rule have been marked by great improvements in the administration of the State. He was always anxious to promote the prosperity and happiness of his people. In his death the country has lost a ruling Prince of remarkable intellectual powers and great piety and Kashmir has lost a ruler to whom it owes a deep debt of gratitude and whom it will not be easy to replace."—A. P.

MAHARAJAH SIR PRATAP SINGH.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR WHOSE DEATH TOOK PLACE AT SRINAGAR ON WEDNESDAY.

ITALIAN SCHEME

FOR MUTUAL HELP IN CASE OF DISASTER

PATIALA'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Maharajah of Patiala, in a long speech in the Committee opposed the Italian scheme for mutual assistance in case of disasters like floods, famines and earthquakes, as it was impracticable. He pointed out that the scheme excluded the so-called endemic calamities. He declared that a disaster, which from the viewpoint of India as a whole, might be considered as local, might assume a magnitude exceeding any conceivable catastrophe among the less numerous populations of European countries, and asked as to how India could be expected to acquiesce in the proposal if endemic famines epidemics and floods to which she was constantly exposed were excluded. On the other hand if they included the meagre funds provided by the scheme it was totally inadequate to meet the needs of India alone, where for the past thirty years, the Government of India had expended 25½ million sterling to combat epidemics, starvation and floods without mentioning the extensive measures taken by himself and his brother princes by way of private charities.—Reuter

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE WITH OWNERS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Sydney.—The conference of the representatives of the shipowners and seamen on strike ended abortively to-day, each side declaring that the terms offered by the other were quite unacceptable.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN S. AFRICA FIZZLING OUT?

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Cape Town.—There are indications that as a result of the cumulative effect of the departures of vessels from Cape Town, Durban and Delagoa Bay, the strike is rapidly breaking up. The majority of men admit that they are sick of idleness, and are anxious to allegate the sufferings of their families.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE & T. U. C

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The General Council of Trade Union Congress has declined to interfere in the seamen's strike.

17 shipyard trade unions were invited to participate in a conference which decided to approach the Council, but the communication which was forwarded to the Council emanated only from six of the smaller unions, the remaining 11 having refused to be parties to the request.—Reuter.

"SANDGATE CASTLE" SAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Durban.—The "Sandgate Castle," which was the first vessel to be held up by the seamen's strike, sailed to-night leaving several of her original crew behind.—Reuter.

END OF PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Buenos Aires.—Great crowds gathered at the station to bid farewell to the Prince of Wales on his departure for the ranch where he will spend two days prior to sailing on board the "Repulse" for England on morning of September 27. President Alvear will attend the farewell dinner there on 26th instant.—Reuter.

ONLY 4 MILLS WORKING

78 CLOSED DOWN

INDUSTRY ENTIRELY PARALYZED

Only four mills out of a total of 82 are now working in Bombay. The Maneckji Petit Mill situate at Tardeo was working normally all these days but the operatives numbering about 4,000 showed an inclination to leave the work on Wednesday. As they were not unanimous on that day they continued working, but yesterday after working for about a couple of hours in the morning they decided to join their brothren on strike and they left the mill premises peacefully. The mill area, therefore, from Mahim to Colaba wears a holiday appearance and nothing striking or interesting is seen except the closed gates of the mills here and there guarded by posses of armed police. A crowd of about 50 or 60 persons collected near Jacob Sassoon Mill at Soparibag at about 8 a.m. and attempted to create trouble, but they were promptly dispersed by the police. It appears the strikers who have been all along peaceful do not desire to create any disturbance and therefore are leaving the city for their homes but some of the budmashes who are not mill workers at all are trying to create trouble by collecting on the roads and harrassing the pedestrians and the police have to take precautionary measures from now to nip in the bud all such mischief.

The textile industry, thus, is entirely paralized and no one is the gainer thereby. The Government are maintaining a sphinx-like attitude, but they also stand to lose by the suspension of the textile work, as there will be a serious shrinkage in the receipts from the excise duty which is levied on the output of the mills. The excise duty is now as good as suspended, for Government will not get anything from an industry which is at a stand-still. On the other hand it is the shareholders of the mills who will be the greatest losers. It remains to be seen whether the share-holders will move in the matter and urge and the managing agents, who are their trustees and managers, to negotiate with their operatives who have left work because they cannot get the ordinary amenities of life from the fruit of their toil. The strikers, of course, are also heavy losers, as they will not earn anything during the period of their enforced idleness. It is time, however that Government intervened in their own interests as well as those of the mill operatives and the industry in general. The only four mills still working in the city are the (1) Indian Woollen Mill, (2) Bombay Dyeing Co., (3) Framji Petit and (4) Colaba Land. Of these the first mill is a "Woollen" mill and not a cotton one while the second is a dyeing factory and so practically only two cottan mills can be stated to be still at work.

GOVERNMENT AND STRIKE.

SPECIAL PROTEST MEETING OF CORPORATION.

Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Mehta, J. R. Tairsee and R. S. Asavle, four members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, have sent a requisition to the President of the Municipal Corporation to convene a special urgent meeting of the Corporation to protest against the policy of inaction adopted by the Government in regard to the strike of the mill-workers, which is likely to endanger public health in the city.—A. P.

"WHO PRECIPITATED THE STRIKE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter by "Worker" on the subject published in your issue of the 16th instant and am surprised that the writer should have made the insinuation that the strike was precipitated by the police. My impression all along has been that the police like Government are guardians of peace, law and order and hence unless there are strong proofs to the contrary I will refuse to draw the conclusion which the "worker" indicates. The reports in your own paper—the "Chronicle"—show that the police is on good behavior, and hence I do not know whom to believe, you or your correspondent.—Yours, etc.,

"BRAIN WORKER."

["Brain-worker" is wrong in drawing the inference he does from "Worker's" letter. The object of the writer was to show that the strike was not precipitated by the workers but by outside mischief-mongers. It is probable that the constable, who according to the writer, went to the Manager of the Colaba Land and Mills was one of the dupes of these mischief-mongers who sought to create a false alarm. Neither the "Worker's" letter nor the course of the strike supports the inference that the Police had anything to do with the instigation of the strike and "Brain-worker" draws on his imagination in drawing this unwarranted inference.—Editor "B. C."]

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 23.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians who left Darjeeling on Wednesday morning are expected to arrive shortly after midnight at Naihati and to proceed to Benares by special train via Bandel the same night.

Lt.-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrik, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, is granted leave out of India for five months.

POLICE PATROL

PRESENT SYSTEM NOT SATISFACTORY

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Sir V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved: 'That in modification of Corporation Resolution the Municipal Auditors be informed that henceforth they should send their letters pointing out irregularities, etc. in the Municipal Accounts to the Corporation through the Standing Committee who should forward the same to the Corporation for information together with copies of the orders passed by them thereon and should also submit to the Corporation each month an up-to-date list of letters from the Auditors which are under their consideration and on which they have not passed their orders. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee for information.'

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded and the proposition was adopted.

POLICE PATROL.

Mr. R. A. Gole moved:

'That the Government be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the present Police Patrol system introduced in the City of Bombay does not conduce to the security of life and property in the city and that there will be no security unless the Patrol system is supplemented by the re-introduction of the old system of posting Policemen at street corners.'

He said as soon as a police patrol passed a particular road *badmashes* come forward with impunity, because they knew that they had nothing to fear from the police patrol which would not return to that place for another half-an-hour. The result of this was there was more crime under the present system. If a policeman were to stand at street corners he would act as a sort of check on criminals. He, therefore, thought that along with the patrol system they should have policemen posted at convenient corners. It was imperative that the patrol should be supplemented by additional policemen.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said the object of the mover would be met by amending the proposition as follows: That the Government is informed that the Corporation are of opinion that in addition to the present patrol system introduced into the city of Bombay, it is highly desirable that the old system of posting policemen at street corners should be introduced.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he was glad that the Commissioner of Police had come to the meeting in the nick of time, and he hoped the Police Commissioner would make a satisfactory statement about the security of life and property in the city as there was a great deal of apprehension in the city about this matter. It was said that the Police force was not undermanned, and he wanted to know from the Police Commissioner whether a large number of policemen required for their legitimate work in the city were used by police officers for their private work, such as for driving motors, acting as orderlies at home and sometimes for domestic work. It was stated that nearly 200 to 300 men were thus employed, and he hoped the Police Commissioner would not allow this because the present police force was not up to the mark, and they could not spare a single individual from his proper work. He did not want to speak about the other activities of Police, that was to say looking after the political agitators, but he thought that policemen should not be taken off their legitimate duty.

POLICE COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner of Police said he was examining the whole question now and knew there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the public about the present system and he was thinking of combining it with fixed post system. Last year they had tried this experiment of changing the method of protection from fixed posts to patrol system. Theoretically it was much better to haev police constables patrolling in certain fixed areas,—moving about continually—rather than having them at fixed posts. On the other hand if the patrol system was worked intelligently, the burglar never knew when he was going to run into the police force. There was a slight decline of crime in the city. The system, however, was not as satisfactory as it ought to be, and the result had not been as he had expected it. He was now examining whether he could not combine both the systems, and had gone through several police stations, but in that case the police force required would be very much bigger than the Legislative Council would be willing to pay for. He had to work again in order to see whether he could not do something else, but it would take some time.

The Chairman asked the Police Commissioner to speak up as Mr. Nariman could not hear him.

Referring to the employment of policemen for other purposes, the Police Commissioner said it was true that some of these men were employed by police officer's and he himself had Police orderlies. There were a number of such men, but their number was not such as would affect the efficiency of the Police force.

Mr. Nariman said they were employed as motor drivers etc.

The Police Commissioner said such men were not included in the Police Force. If Mr. Nariman thought it was extravagant to employ them, he had got his remedy. Crime this year was less than last year, and at present he could not say anything more than he had done.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said the Police Commissioner had made out that the patrol system was working more satisfactorily. People, however, did not know now at what particular a policeman could be found, as the patrols were always moving about, and the public must have some facilities for getting a policeman. By supporting the amendment they would be strengthening the hands of the Commissione , he said.

Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned.

DRUSES FALLING BACK.

GEN. GAMELIN ENTERS SUEIDA.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Paris.—A message from Damascus says General Gamelin's force has departed from Mousseiffre in the direction of Sueida.—Reuter.

LATER.

A Damascus telegram states General Gamelin's force has entered Sueida.

General Gamelin's force which was supported by tanks, after encountering stiff resistance on the heights south of Telaviv, occupied, by midday, a position which had fallen during the night.

The Druses are falling back northwards between Telaviv and Sueida.—Reuter.

FRENCH GRATIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Paris.—The garrison at Sueida which General Gamelin relieved had been besieged since July 22 when 500 French troops occupying the citadel were immediately surrounded. Aeroplanes supplied the besiegd, who included one woman, for two months though latterly owing to lack of petrol aeroplanes were sent only occasionally. The Druses recently bombarded the citadel with artillery. Apparently, fire was directed by Turkish officers and it caused a number of casualties which were all more serious as the garrison did not include a doctor. The French have been very much gratified at the relief of Sueida, especially in view of the effect that the fall of the citadel would have had on the Syrian campaign from the political viewpoint.—Reuter.

IN MOROCCO

FRENCH PLANS HAMPERED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

French plans in Morocco have been hampered owing to the fact that the Spaniards have not advanced since they landed in the Morrounevo Peninsula and General Primo De Rivera went from there to confer at Melilla with Commander General Sanjurjo with regard to the resumption of an offensive.

That the Spaniards are now moving appears from a communique issued at Madrid which announces that Spanish troops at noon, to-day occupied Morroviejo which is towards the south of Morrounevo and also the Malmosi ridge which is in the interior of the peninsula.—Reuter.

FURTHER LANDING MADE POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Madrid.—A communique announcing the occupation of all the three objectives with the assistance of fire from warships and aerial bombardment says the captured ground before Morrounevo makes further landing at other points possible.—Reuter.

ONLY SIX KILOS FROM KARIM'S HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Madrid.—Morroviejo (which the Spanish troops occupied at noon yesterday) is about six kilometres from Adjir, which is Abdel Karim's headquarters.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND OPIUM EXPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In the Committee during discussion on the report of the Advisory Committee on Opium, Lord Robert Cecil insisted that Persia should take steps to stem the export of opium from Persia.

Prince Arfa promised to communicate with his Government regarding Lord Robert Cecil's recommendations and also the proposal for the despatch of a commission of enquiry to Persia and other opium-producing countries. Prince Arfa stated that much of the opium sold as Persian came from India which Mr. Rushbrook Williams refuted.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND PROTECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives to-day, passed the Tariff Validating Bill which maintains the Australian policy of protection for Australia's own industries and preference for British industries.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Customs Amendment Bill which legalises the condition that the goods to enjoy preference must be 75 per cent. of British origin.—Reuter.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

CONFINE CONGRESS TO POLITICAL WORK.

CANNOT DISCARD ALL CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRAINTS.

MR. RAMCHANDRA RAO'S REPLY TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, M.L.A., to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	MR. RAMCHANDRA RAO'S REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	A change in the Congress creed is not absolutely essential. Different interpretations have been put upon it and it is desirable that all ambiguity arising from the language of Article I should be removed by suitable amendment.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	Yes. I suggest a small annual money contribution of about a rupee. I believe that the contribution of Rs. 3/- per annum suggested at Calcutta is too high. There is no objection on principle to an alternative of yarn quota, but I would prefer if the Congress adopts the money contribution that the alternative may as well be left out. Spinning as a cottage industry and the spread of Kaddar as a means of reviving village life are matters for the Kaddar Board and should be taken up separately as one of the items of rural reconstruction.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	Yes. I shall co-operate in carrying out such a programme, unless there are very serious objections to any item.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	The principal plank should be the early attainment of Swaraj. I would confine the Congress to political work and all Social and Industrial and Economic questions should be dealt with by separate organisations like the Social Conference, the Industrial Conference, etc.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	Perhaps not, but I do not think that we have arrived as yet at a stage when we should discard all constitutional restraints.
(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	No. In my opinion neither non-payment of taxes nor Civil Dis-Obedience is feasible at present.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	I am entirely in favour of the Swadesi movement but a compulsory obligation not to use foreign cloth should not be imposed.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	Yes.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	Yes. The refusal of supplies will not however be effective as under the present constitution the executive will still have power of obtaining the necessary supplies even if they are refused by the Legislatures. The refusal of supplies will therefore be of value only as an act of protest or as a demonstration.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures the issue of non-payment of taxes?	No. I have already said that non-payment of taxes is not feasible at present. I think therefore elections should not be fought on this issue.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	I am not in a position to answer this question.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	R. RAMCHANDRA RAO.

"BREAD TROUBLE" IN TEHERAN.

MEJLISS AGAIN MOBBED.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Teheran, Sept. 24.—The "Bread trouble" continues. The mob again attacked the Mejliss and the military fired in the air, dispersing the crowd temporarily. Consequently, no session was held to-day. A small body of rioters took refuge in the Soviet Legation after a skirmish with the police. Bread condition has improved. Commerce has been stopped. Government is taking steps to pacify the people.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT CONFERENCE

GERMANY ACCEPTS ALLIES' INVITATION.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Berlin.—The Cabinet Council presided over by President Hindenburg accepted the Allies' invitation to the Security Pact Conference on the assumption that the German Note of 20th July will be adopted as the basis of the negotiations. Dr. Luther and Herr Stresemann will be the German delegates with the Expert Dr. Gauss as Secretary-General.—Reuter.

RAMLILA IN ALLAHABAD.

HINDUS TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

The Ramlila Committee have issued notices asking Hindus to observe hartal on the respective days fixed for Ramdal processions in different quarters and to suspend all business throughout the city on Sunday, the principal and last day of the festival.

Ramlila is passing off quietly at Muzaffarnagar as Hindus and Muhammadans have come to settlement.—A. P.

DIPLOMATIC COURIER ARRESTED.

CHARGE OF BRINGING BOMBS INTO CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Peking.—A message from Harbin says a Bolshevik Diplomatic Courier has been arrested at Pogranichnia on the Manchurian frontier on the charge of attempting to bring large quantity of bombs and explosives into China.—Reuter.

"I'M TRUE NOSAKRA MOBED."

SAKLATWALA TO CONTINUE FIGHT "FOR DOWN-TRODDEN."

Dr. Jehangir Dordi of Navsari has received the following telegram from Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., in reply to his cable sent as chairman of the protest meeting held there on 19th instant:—

"Dr. Jehangir Dordi, Navsari,

Thanks I am true Nosakra Mobed. Aristocratic Englishmen and Americans will not defeat my determination (to) fight for the down-rodden. Saklatwala."

[The reference to "Nosakra Mobed" in the cable is that the priestly class of the Navsari Parsis known as "Bhagarias", to which Dr. Dadabhoy Navroji, Mr. Saklatwala, Tatas, etc. belong has been famous for its strength of character and staunch determination so much so that it has passed into a proverb among the Parsis].

M. CAILLAUX IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

New York.—M. Caillaux arrived here to-day. He handed the pressmen a statement in the course of which he declared that he was confident that the French war debt could be settled on the basis of peace and righteousness. He said he had come to bring a settlement of all France's debts, and declared that there was no instance in the history of France's failing to settle her debts. He recalled that the United States and France had twice fought side by side in the battle-field and declared that he was convinced that "though mutual loyalty we will be able to reach an equitable and practical agreement."

Asked whether he expected to get the same terms for France as Britain got M. Caillaux replied "better".—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Constantinople, Sept. 23.—Aviator Nogues, mentioned in yesterday's cable arrived here on Monday. He has been held up by the Turkish authorities who have refused to permit him to fly over Samsoun, Sivas and Adana.—Reuter's Special.

Geneva.—The Financial Committee of the League has decided to sell the League quarters, and build new offices including a Conference Hall for which purpose 1,700,000 gold marks have been voted.—Reuter's Special.

Paris, Sept. 23.—A message from Beirut says that the French authorities have taken measures to ensure the safety of convoys between Damascus and Baghdad, via Palmyra.—Reuter.

Manilla, Sept. 24.—There have been eleven cases of cholera, one of which has been fatal, during the past twenty-four hours. The authorities declare there is no cause for alarm and that the situation is well in hand.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.—There was a thrilling episode in the Army manoeuvres. Two reconnoitering aeroplanes swept low near the River Test. One struck the ground with considerable force, damaging its wing and breaking its fusilage, while the other struck the rising ground and crashed. Pilots of both the machines were uninjured.—Reuter.

London Sept. 23.—A verdict of "accidental death" was returned at an inquest at Portcrarc on Major Hornsby, of the Third Indian Cavalry, who was injured through the overturning of a motor car in which he was driving from Inverness to London.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.—The death occurred here of Mr. Ernest Lee, Assistant Editor of the "Pioneer," suddenly, on the eve of his return to India.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.—The Executive Council of the recently appointed Food Council has decided that ten pence is an unjustifiable price for a quartern-loaf and that it should be reduced to nine pence.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

objects over all other work public or private that I might undertake.

Declaration (B):—It is my firm belief that the economic salvation of the masses of India is impossible without the universal adoption by the country of the spinning-wheel and its product Khaddar. I shall therefore except when disabled by illness or some unforeseen event spin daily for at least half an hour and habitually wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar and in the event of my belief undergoing a change or my ceasing to spin or wear Khaddar I shall resign the membership of this Association.

SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

MOTILALJI AND SEN GUPTA JOIN.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

PATNA, Sept. 24.

After prolonged discussion the following modifications have been made in the draft constitution of the All-India Spinners Associations the Association established with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee and as an integral part of the Congress organisation with independent powers:—

The said Association shall consist of members and associate donors and shall have an Executive Council of twelve persons who will hold office for five years. Contribution of "A" class Spinners has been reduced from two thousand yards of yarn to one thousand monthly.

Being asked by Mr. Gandhi whether they would be members of the Spinning Association, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta indicated desire to become members of the Association.—A. P.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

PATNA, Sept. 23.

The following is the draft constitution for the proposed All-India Spinners' Association:—

Whereas the time has arrived for the establishment of an expert organisation for the development of hand-spinning and Khaddar and whereas experience has shown that such development is possible with a permanent organisation unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes or political bodies, an organisation called the All-India Spinners' Association is hereby established by and with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee. The Executive Council of the Association shall take over all the powers and assets belonging to the All-India Khaddar Board and shall discharge its existing financial obligations. The Council shall have the right to raise loans, to collect subscriptions, to hold immoveable property, to invest funds under proper security, to give and take mortgages for the furtherance of hand-spinning and Khaddar, to give financial assistance to Khaddar organisations by way of loans, gifts or bounties, to help or establish schools or institutions where hand-spinning is taught, to help or open Khaddar stores, to establish a Khaddar service, to act as agency on behalf of the Congress, to receive self-spun yarn as subscription to the Congress and to issue certificates and to do all that may be considered necessary for the furtherance of its objects with power to make regulations for the conduct of the affairs of the Association or the Council and to amend them as may be considered necessary from time to time. The members of the Council before taking office shall sign the declaration hereto appended and marked "A." Vacancies by death, or resignation shall be filled by the remaining members. All decisions shall be taken by a majority of votes.

DUTIES OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall keep an accurate account of all subscriptions, donations and fees whether in cash or kind and of all expenditure. The books shall be open to public inspection and shall be audited by competent auditors every three months. Any person, male or female, above twenty-one years of age and wearing Khaddar habitually may be enrolled as a member on signing the declaration appended hereto (B), upon depositing as subscription with the treasurer or any agency duly appointed by the Council 2,000 yards of evenly spun and well twisted yarn of his or her own spinning and who shall continue to deliver such yarn to the said agency from month to month. Anyone failing to deliver such yarn in the manner and time appointed shall cease to be a member until he has paid the yarn due, provided that any yarn paid to the Association for membership of the National Congress will be considered part of the subscription to the Association.

DUTY OF MEMBERS.

The duty of every member shall be to carry on a vigorous propaganda for hand-spinning and Khaddar. The power of every member shall be to elect members of the Council after the expiry by efflux of time of the present Council and to change by a three-fourths majority this constitution. When in any province fifty members have been enrolled they will elect from themselves an Advisory Committee of five to advise the Council about provincial matters relating to the objects of the Association. Those who being unable to spin regularly pay the All-India Spinners' Association twelve rupees per year in advance shall be considered members of the Association and will be entitled to receive free of charge copies of statements, balance sheets, and minutes of proceedings of the Council.

FORMS OF DECLARATIONS.

Declaration (A):—It is my firm belief that the economic salvation of the masses of India is impossible without the universal adoption by the country of the spinning-wheel and its product Khaddar. I shall therefore except when disabled by illness or some unforeseen event spin daily for at least half an hour and habitually wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar and in the event of my belief undergoing a change or my ceasing to spin or wear Khaddar I shall resign the membership of this Association. I promise faithfully and honestly to discharge the obligations of my office as member of the Council of the Association and give preference to the furtherance of its

(Continued in Col. 5)

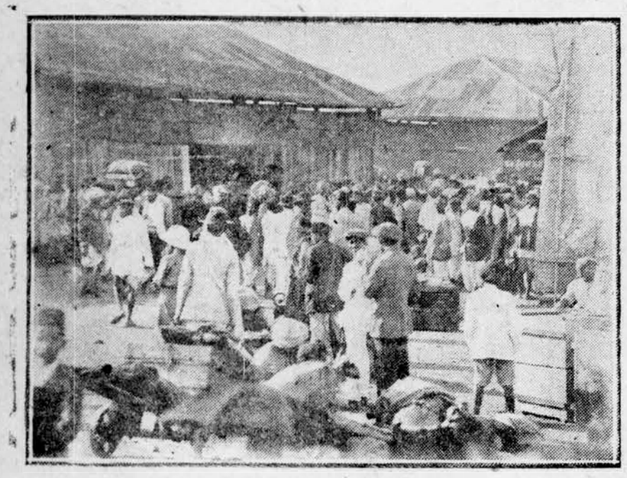
THE CAPITAL OF MOROCCO.

Courtesy: L'Illustrazione Italiana.
The battlemented wall and the Bruci lo Gate of Fez, the capital of Morocco.

MAHATMAJI AT PATNA.

Patna's welcome to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival there to preside over the All-India Congress Committee meeting. Mahatmaji is seen standing in a motor car outside the railway station.

BOMBAY'S LABOUR EXODUS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
Thousands of operatives with their families who are now thrown out of employment by the mill strike which is in progress in Bombay are to be seen daily leaving for their village homes by the coasting steamers. The photographs published here show the scenes outside the embarkation shed of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., at Alexandra Dock.

ARTISTS' CONDOLENCE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
Condolence meeting of artists of Bombay held on Wednesday in the hall of the Art Society of India to express sorrow at the death of Mr. S. P. Agaskara, gifted local artist. Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Vice-Principal of the Sir J. J. School at Art, is seen in the photograph addressing the meeting.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ITS HISTORY IDEALS AND NEEDS.

BY M. M. SHARIF.

The foundation of the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, which has now developed into the Muslim University was due to the conviction of the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that the needs of his countrymen and in particular of his co-religionists could be summed up in one word —Education. Gifted with rationalistic mind free from the common prejudices of the age he saw that the pre-eminence of Western Nations was really due to their moral and intellectual superiority. He had to embark on a long and painful struggle with the powers of lethargy and ignorant fanaticism, but when after years of unceasing efforts the venerable statesman closed his eyes the mission of his life had been accomplished and the M. A. O. College had been placed on a solid footing.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was essentially an educationist and politics occupied a secondary place in his programme of life. He believed that national progress is conditioned by national character which in its turn is the product of a national system of education. It is intelligible as well as justifiable that at the time he was working he should have cautioned his countrymen not to allow their attention to be diverted from the solid work of educational reconstruction. There was nothing of the sectarian fanatic in his tolerant and comprehensive mind. He had many Hindu and other non-Muslim friends. He freely asked and gratefully accepted help from patriotic Hindu donors for the Institution he loved and kept its doors wide open to students of all creeds.

DENOMINATIONAL ONLY IN NAME.

The Mussalmans are to-day more backward educationally than the other communities of India and in the time of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan they were even more so. If he concentrated all his energies on the foundation of a central institution for the education of Mussalmans of India, this could not be interpreted as a measure directed against the other communities. The Mussalmans were intensely particular about a proper provision for religious education and the creation of a religious atmosphere; and only a denominational institution could induce them to allow their children to be educated in the new arts and sciences of the West. The new institution, moreover, had to take charge of the whole of the student's life both in and out of the class-room. Its success would depend on the creation of healthy traditions and all those indefinable qualities that go to form what is known as "character." What was needed therefore was a denominational and residential institution and it was the dream of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that the M. A. O. College should develop into a second Cordova or a modern Baghdad. And yet with an instinct that never forgot the necessities of the present in spite of its devotion to the past, he carefully studied the residential system of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and organised his institution on modern lines. The health of the students was to be looked after as well as their education, sports were encouraged along with studies. Unfortunately, however, Hindu and Muslim social life differs so much that a common residential institution for the two communities is impracticable: the system of common meals comes instinctively to the casteless Mussalman, but is not permitted by Hindu religious law. Though Hindus and Mussalmans could not dine together, they could study together The first graduate produced by the Institution was a Hindu, and Hindu students have always been admitted as freely as Mussalmans.

An educational institution besides imparting knowledge to students has another sacred duty towards the country—the advancement of learning and research. A scholar of Sir Syed's eminence could never lose sight of that object. The literature of the Orient was perishing; its sciences had been forgotten; its manuscripts were being eaten up by moths or being transported to Europe. A man of practical affairs, he yet found time enough for many volumes of arduous research; and it was his dearest wish that the institution to which he had dedicated his life should bring about the resuscitation of Oriental learning; that it should develop into a University specialising in Muslim subjects, but keeping its doors open to new ideas. For the realisation of these ideals the establishment of a chartered University was necessary and from the very beginning he meant his humble institution to attain to that dignity.

HUMBLE BEGINNING.

Great as were his aspirations Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started this institution with a few humble sheds, a score of school boys and three teachers. But owing to his untiring efforts, the co-operation of the Staff, the sympathy and support of the Trustees and the generous help extended by the Government, the school developed into a first-rate college distinguished above all others by his excellent system. Under the eminent Secretaries—Mr. Syed Mahmud, Nawab Mohsinul Mulk, Nawab Viqarul Mulk and Nawab Mohd. Ishaq Khan—who succeeded Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the College continued to expand and became the pride of the Mussalmans of India. The Government had promised a University Charter if the community was prepared to provide the institution with one-half of the necessary funds, the other half to be granted by the Government. The labour of His Highness the Aga Khan now the Pro-Chancellor of the University, the Hon. Maharaja Sahib of Mahmudabad and other prominent Mussalmans all over the country succeeded in fulfilling this condition and in 1919 the wish of half a century was at last realised and the M. A. O. College was constituted into the Aligarh Muslim University.

PRESENT CONDITION.

In its present condition the University maintains 15 departments with 50 members of the Staff and imparts instruction to 900 students. This is exclusive of the Muslim University Intermediate College and School which have a total of 1,200 students, so that there are over 2,000 students residing within the University area. There is not a province, nor perhaps a district of India which is not represented at Aligarh; students come even from Ceylon, Siam, Burma, Malaya Peninsula, Persia, Arabia and from different parts of Africa. It is now four years since the University came into existence. It has already become the premier Mohammadan educational institution in Asia and if it continues to receive adequate support from the community and the Government, it may in course of time compare with the leading Universities of Europe.

Lack of funds prevents us from admitting a larger number of students and from continuing the work of expansion. New Boarding Houses as well as a substantial increase in the Staff are urgently needed.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The "Syed Mahmud Court", which is the cause of a considerable recurring expenditur and the dilapidated condition of which is a standing reproach to the Muslim community has to be turned into an up-to-date hostel; the old school-building which was a "kacha" structure has fallen down and a new one has to be built in its place. To meet the pressure of students we have rented every bungalow available in the vicinity, and yet we have had to refuse many students whom on the ground of their academic qualifications we would have been glad to admit. There are not enough houses for the members of the Staff; and even the present lecture rooms are insufficient for our needs. The Lytton Library which barely satisfied the requirements of the M. A. O. College is hopelessly inadequate for a great and growing University. It cannot even meet the demands of the students—much less can it claim, even in a single subject, to supply the material necessary for the prosecution of research work. The richer and better-endowed Universities of the country have already established departmental libraries, but we are deterred by shortage of funds from providing those facilities for advanced students which departmental libraries can best afford. A museum is almost as necessary for a University as a Library, but none has yet been established. The Physical, Chemical and Biological Laboratories suffer from want of sufficient apparatus and material while the Physiological and Geological laboratories have not even come into existence. An arts education is essentially cultural and does not provide the students with such certain means of employment as are obtainable through the acquisition of a medical or commercial degree.

Colleges for Medicine, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry, Agriculture and Technology must be started in the interest of the students and the country. The number of arts graduates greatly exceeds the demand whilst the rapid development of applied sciences is by no means met by the few industrial colleges in India. We consider it a duty to give the modern student such training as will enable him to succeed in life. For the present we wish to begin with a technological institution, for which some donations have already been promised.

COMING JUBILEE.

These and such other requirements of the Muslim University can be best determined in next December. This institution completing fifty years of its life is celebrating its Jubilee in the Christmas week. It will be an unparalleled occasion in the history of Muslim education in India and will provide unique opportunity for the community and the Aligarh workers to come together. The community, on the one hand, will see for itself the fruits of the endeavours of the Great Syed and materially contribute to the formulation of a definite programme of future work. The Aligarh authorities, on the other hand, will have the satisfaction of seeing their labour approved and morally supported by their community.

We cordially invite the attention and co-operation of all thinking and educated Muslims and patriotic Indians on this great occasion. Aligarh is a household word for culture, catholicity, efficiency and wider outlook and they will see for themselves monument of selfless national work and a living example of self-help and self-reliance. The contributions of this institution towards the social and political uplift of the country is admitted on all hands to be very great. There is no great movement or institution in India without Aligarh men who carry with them the stamp and the traditions of this place. Our young men ever carry their distinctive character in all walks of life. We have amply justified our existence in the past. Still we know what we have yet to accomplish is infinitely more than what we have already achieved. We are, however, confident of our future destiny and our useful service to the cause of Islam and India and we are sure that our invitations will meet the usual active response and our crying needs, a ready support.

We request all thoughtful Muslim and friends of Aligarh to attend the Jubilee celebration in December in large numbers and help to make this function a complete success. It may subsequently appear to be a land-mark in the history of education in this country and a little attention at this moment may prove to be a material service to the highest patriotic and philanthropic ideals.

We add to the importance and usefulness of the Jubilee week, other engagements of equally useful nature are coming. The All-India Muslim League and the Mohammadan Educational Conference are holding their annual sittings in this week at Aligarh. The Muslim Press Conference and the Urdu Conference are to be convoked this year to consider the grave issues facing these activities in their respective spheres. The University Union debates and competitions and an All-India Mushaira are arranged to be held in this week, together with the annual sports, tournaments and other demonstrations and lectures. An art exhibition will also be held. We can thus forecast and promise our guests a very happy and useful time at Aligarh in Christmas week.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee have completed their questionnaire which is now being sent out. The Committee hope that public bodies or individuals who are interested in any of the problems which form the subject of their terms of reference and who are anxious to lay their views on these problems before the Committee will apply direct to the Secretary of the Committee c/o General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla, (or Delhi after November 1st) for copies of the questionnaire which has been framed for the purpose of obtaining the views of the general public. The 15th of November is the last date up to which the Committee are able to receive answers to the questionnaire. Those volunteering to give evidence will be asked to present written answers to the questionnaire in the first instance and they will at the same time be asked to say whether if the Committee so desire they will be prepared to supplement their written answers by oral evidence.—A. P.

ZOROASTRIAN BOY SCOUT TROOP.

The fifth annual report of the Zoroastrian Boy Scout Troop (16th, 17th, Bombay Boy Scout Troops) shows that during the year the Troop had on roll 66 boys, and their presence bore a decent record of 92.16 per cent. It has two Centres:—(1) Imperial High School, Grant Road, and (2) New Bombay School, Marine Lines. The course of studies was outlined from Sir Robert Baden Powell's "Scouting for Boys", the authoritative handbook for Scouts. Moreover, extracts were read to the boys from the "Shah" Nameh" to create, a Parsee spirit among the youths. The Troop took part in the Bombay Boy Scouts' Annual Sports and the Bombay Boy Scouts' Rally, held in February and March 1925 respectively, and displayed a fine show on both the occasions. The Camp of practices was made at Panchgani. Trips were also made to Juhu and Marole. This year, the Patrol Leaders' Trip was made to Sanjan and Nargoal.

The Troop has entered into a new activity, by introducing the system of "Save Our Scouts," by virtue of which poor and deserving lads are assisted in their school and college fees, lesson books, etc. The attention of the various sympathisers and friends is drawn to this. Furthermore the Troop rendered services to the Parsee Music Institute, Madayasnan Mandal, Khorshed Mandal, Seva Sadan Society, etc. The Troop expresses its sense of gratification to its donors and friends for their continued assistance.

The Troop is holding its Annual Gathering and Charity Concert on Sunday the 4th October at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, where it is expected that Parsees will give due encouragement.

NEW SWEEPING MACHINE.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that owing to the unsatisfactory arrangements for sweeping the roads he proposed buying a machine which was not self-propelled, but an improvement on the existing bullock-driven brushes. He had been offered a trailer sweeping machine fitted with a 9 feet 4 inches broom to clear a 7 feet track with rubber tyres to the wheels, tank with sprinkler, and rotary pump for giving a spray in front of this broom at a cost of Rs. 2,345 plus Rs. 110 for a spare brush.

The Committee approved of the proposal and forwarded a copy to the Corporation for information

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. F. K. Dadachanji complaining that the fish and vegetable market at Chawpatty was in a very insanitary condition, that the location of a mutton shop in a "respectable" locality was highly objectionable though it might serve the needs of the people living there, and that the Superintendent of Markets had been putting off consideration of the matter. He also complained that there was a great nuisance owing to a colony of beggars sitting there, and he asked that a permanent market might be built on the Chowpatty.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

Calcutta, Sept. 24.—Two Anglo-Indians named Gomes and Bernard were drowned in the river Hughly on Monday evening as a result of a collision between a steam launch and a passenger boat.—A. P.

Simla, Sept. 24.—A communique states:—His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. E. L. L. Hammond to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in succession to the Hon. Sir Hugh Macpherson when the latter vacates office.—A. P.

Shriyut VITHALBHAI J. PATEL'S Arrival.

TO-DAY EVENING at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION BY A SPECIAL TRAIN.

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE STATION BY

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, The Swarajya Sabha, The Swarajya Party, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Bombay Rent Act Committee, Sugar Merchants' Association and other Institutions and will be led in procession through, Crawford Market, Shaik Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road, and will terminate at the CONGRESS HOUSE, where a Public Meeting will be held to honour Shriyut Patel.

CITIZENS ARE REQUESTED TO MUSTER IN LARGE NUMBERS AT THE STATION AND ALSO TO JOIN THE PROCESSION.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The western disturbance caused local rain in the Punjab and surrounding hills. Rainfall continued locally in Burma, North-east India and the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in north Bengal, Central India and west Mysore; and local in Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, the north and central Punjab, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast.

A few falls occurred in Assam, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Darjeeling three inches; Dinajpur, Patna, Gaya and Dalhousie one; Lyallpur, Khusab and Jaipur a half; Hanamkonda one and a half; Mysore one; Kodikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab and increase in Kashmere.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m of 24th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	..	47 35	77 43	47 22
Fort	..	52 56	74 82	53 57
J. J. Hospital	..	49_97	77 27	57 78
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Co.	..	—	..	—
Bom. Very. Col Parel.	—	—	—	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 23rd

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.870 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 7 "
Dew Point	74 3 "
Relative humidity of Air	78 %
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3 4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88 0 "
Minimum do. do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW. ESE, WNW, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	3.40 "
Do, do year	50.11 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 24th. Sept.	0.00 "

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FINANCIAL AID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Committee appointed by Government consider the question of financial aid to District Local Boards met to-day at the Council Hall to consider the replies of the District Local Boards to the resolutions passed by the Committee in July last. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hidyatulla, Minister for Local Self-Government presided.

The Committee held two meetings in July and after discussing the matters brought before it very fully passed the following six resolutions:—

(1) That a recommendation be sent to Government that apart from— grants for education the present grant-in-aid system for general purposes be substituted by a fixed subsidy based on the average Local Board expenditure for the past five years and be fixed for a period of five years.

(2) That the ratio of this subsidy should be fixed at 2 Government to 1 Local Board.

(3) That the ratio should be the same for all Districts, powers being reserved to Government to make up for their needs to poor Districts by special grants.

(4) That Government should lay down for five years a minimum expenditure on obligatory objects (apart from education) for each Board after consultation with each Board.

(5) That to reimburse Government for the extra expenditure which is estimated to amount to 56 lakhs of rupees per annum, involved in giving the 2 to 1 subsidy, the following provincial taxation should be imposed:—

(a) One anna cess should be imposed on Excise Revenue levied within the jurisdiction of the District Local Boards.

(b) Tolls should be retained on provincial roads and reimposed where they have been abolished by Government.

(c) Public motor conveyances plying for hire should be charged toll for ... made by them, allowance being made for a return journey if made within 24 hours.

(d) The Stamp Act should be reintroduced and imposed in Bombay Ahmedabad and Karachi.

(6) That the only suitable forms of new taxation which District Local Boards can adopt in order to increase their revenue are:—

(a) A terminal tax.

(b) A tax on the trades and professions and callings.

The replies from the various District Local Boards were circulated in advance and when the members of the Committee met to-day the general concensus of opinion was that on the whole there was a distinct expression of a desire on the part of the Boards to accept the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. In many instances the Boards pronounced some of the suggestions of the Committee as impracticable of application to their areas, while others, while pleading for special treatment suggested the imposition of other taxes. Thus the Bombay Suburban District urged its claim to an income from fisheries and from the fees from quarries both on Government land and on land in private occupancy. It would also like to impose a double local fund cess of land revenue, the right to all unclaimed property and treasure trove, as well as fines for cruelty to animals and fines for certain offences under the District Police Act, and a cess on income from forests.

Thana did not think a terminal tax suitable for District Local Boards. It was meant more for Notified areas, Village Panchayats and Municipalities. It was of opinion that the forest and excise revenue being very rich in the district it should be allowed to impose a local fund cess of one anna on each of these. Ahmedabad was in favour of a cess on excise, but was opposed to the re-imposition of the New Stamp Duty.

At the outset the Secretary on the suggestion of the President, explained to the members of the Committee that a new development in the situation had occurred, which would necessitate the Committee modifying their recommendations. He announced that it was most likely that the municipalities would claim the imposition and revenue from a Stamp Duty and Government therefore would not be able to accept the Committees recommendations on this point. Mr. Turner pointed out that this altered the situation completely and it was necessary for the Committee to find ways and means of making up a deficiency in their estimates of approximately ten lakhs of rupees.

A general discussion followed. Mr. Pradhan suggested that from the saving of 25 lakhs which Government would make from the stoppage of the grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipality, 7 lakhs should be ear-marked for the District Local Boards, which with three lakhs from the Stamp Duty from Ahmedabad and Karachi would make up their deficiency.

Mr. Wiles, the Financial Secretary to Government, pointed out that Ahmedabad and Karachi might also wish to appropriate the revenue from the Stamp Duty.

The discussion at length veered round to Excise and a suggestion from the chair for the imposition of a one anna cess on Excise throughout the presidency found ready acceptance from all the members.

This was then agreed to and the Chairman having received the acquiescence of the Committee asked the Secretary to embody these recommendations in the report.

The proceedings then terminated.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1925.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Webb, on return from deputation, to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. H. D. Baskervill.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. M. Macmillan, on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr. W. Dillon.

Captain E. P. Rich, 5/12th F. F. Regiment (Q.V.O. Corps of Guides), to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 20th ultimo vice Major D. G. Sandeman.

Mr. F. R. Ommanney is confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. T. Down, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, has been granted leave on average pay for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 26th July, 1925.

With effect from the 30th July 1925, Inspector C. R. Jefferels is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. Down on leave.

Inspector R. B. Smith of the Bombay City Police, Criminal Investigation Department, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. D. D. Cooper.

Mr. Dhanjishah Desaibhai Cooper, LL.B., on relief, to do duty temporarily as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. N. S. Lokur.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum vice Mr. B. N. Sanjana.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. M. G. Mehta, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. F. W. Allison, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. D. C. Mehta, transferred.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. N. V. Desai.

Mr. Nagindas Venilal Desai, on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. K. Luthar, reverting.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, on completion of his training, to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, reverting.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, on relief at Nasik, to act as District and Sessions Judge, East Khandesh.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, on return from leave, to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. B. C. Kennedy.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, on relief, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S.

Mr. A. C. Wild, on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr. G. Davis.

Mr. G. Davis, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. K. K. Thakar, reverting.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. D. D. Nanavati.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. Chandiram Kotumal.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. Thavardas Dayaram reverting.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. S. G. Kharkar, LL.B.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. N. N. Master, reverting.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, on return from deputation, to be Collector of Bijapur vice Mr. V. H. Naik, reverting.

Mr. Venkanna Rosab Naik, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Rao Bahadur M. P. Mudbidri.

Rao Bahadur Mangesh Pithal Mudbidri, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. S. T. Fernandez reverting.

Mr. V. R. Phadak, acting Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College, to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. K. Hewlett, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. E. Bharucha is appointed as Director of Industries with effect from the 14th July, 1925.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of the Panch Mahals vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. A. Master, to act as Secretary to Government, General Educational and Marine Departments, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, proceeding on leave.

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DOCTORS' INTEREST IN ILLNESS.

MR. SHAW'S SALLIES.

In the course of a letter addressed to the "Irish Times" Mr. George Bernard Shaw writes as follows:—

The Free State Government will I hope resolutely carry through its announced intention of rescuing Ireland from the disastrous control of that despised and self-disgraced trade union the British Medical Council. At present unregistered practitioners in London charge, and are willingly paid, higher fees than registered doctors, because the have acquired the modern techniques which the Council boycotts and persecutes. The most famous manipulative surgeon in England, knighted for his services, being unregistered, is denounced and ostracised as a quack by men of whom some, though registered as competent surgeons, are hardly dexterous enough to manipulate their own shoe laces.

The Council avenges itself for the public slight of the knighthood by threatening to repeat its old exploit of striking off the register, as guilty of "infamous professional conduct", any registered doctor who acts as anaesthetic to the knight: for its members are determined that, if he dares to perform operations which are outside their technique his patients (the public) shall howl for it. Students going up for examination have to conclude their preparation by being coached in obsolete surgical and clinical procedures because their examiners are hopelessly out of date. This is the body which is described in your columns as possessing "the world's supreme medical charter" as having "a high and international standard", and as conferring on Ireland "our present scientific eminence."

PROFITABLE ILLNESS.

The General Medical Council has about as much to do with science as the Miners' Federation (a much more enlightened and up-to-date body) has to do with geology and mineralogy. Even in the medical world which is not the scientific world, it has no pre-eminence. In Europe and America it is a laughing-stock. The medical profession in Ireland will lose no prestige by dissociating themselves from it.

But now comes the very serious question: Will an Irish Medical Council prove any better? The answer is: certainly not, if the Irish Government act as stupidly and ignorantly in this matter as the English Government. In President Cosgrave's otherwise reassuring and sensible announcement there is one terrifying phrase—"a self-controlled medical profession." A self-controlled profession is a conspiracy against the laity. Of all professions on earth the medical profession, consisting mainly of private medical and surgical practitioners, who have a direct pecuniary interest in making us ill, keeping us ill, and mutilating us, is the one that needs the sternest disinterest control not only in the common interest of the general body of citizens but in that of science.

Private practice should disqualify inexorably for any share in the control of the medical profession. The whole-time Medical Officer of Health, whose beneficent efficiency is tested by vital statistics alone, and whose chance of a knighthood depends on the disappearance of preventable disease from his district, and not on the number of fashionable death-beds at which he has assisted, is the only sort of doctor who should be trusted by a properly constituted Council. The Privy Council and the universities, though under no obligation to place a single professional doctor on the Council, have thoughtlessly betrayed their trust by handing the whole control over to the doctors, as if there were no such thing in the world as a patient. The result has been the very worst possible type of trade union—the type in which the union controls the entry into the profession and can at any moment ruin any member of it by throwing him out without any appeal, or any reason given except "infamous professional conduct," which soon comes to mean anything that is not good for doctors' incomes, or any clinical procedure that is outside the curriculum and has been introduced by unregistered discoverers.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy is quite simple. Let the new Irish Medical Council be accessible to practising doctors in the capacity of consultants ("assessors") only, and consist exclusively of representatives of disinterested scientific culture, and of the laity—that is, of the unfortunate patients and those to whom they are dear. If this condition be complied with, an Irish degree will soon stand higher than an English one; and the nonsense that is being talked about Irish students deserting our schools for foreign ones (travelling expenses are no object nowadays, it seems) will be succeeded by complaints of our being crowded out of our own schools by English youths in search of Irish qualifications.

BROACH CITY PRESS CO.

The Directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1925 says:—

Both the Press and Gin Factories at Agra worked in combination during the year under report. The press factory at Agra turned out 3600 bales against 3301 bales last year and the Ginning Factory at Agra ginned 31742 maunds of kapas against 18702 last year. The Press Factory at Palej turned out 4767 bales against 2677 last year.

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 23,047-2-2 which together with last year's balance of Rs. 56-0-9 makes a total of Rs. 23,103-2-11 to the credit of Profit & Loss a/c. Your Directors have carried Rs. 7,000 to the Depreciation of Machinery a/c. and Rs. 3,000 to the Equalization of Dividend Fund a/c. (subject to your sanction) leaving a balance of Rs. 13,103-2-11 available for disposal.

Your Directors recommended that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, being 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders of the Company absorbing Rs. 12,000 and the balance of Rs. 1,103-2-11 be carried forward to next year's account.

"UNTOUCHABLS" & PUBLIC WELLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will interest your readers to know that the Bombay Suburban District Local Board has recently decided to allow Local Board public wells, Dharamshallas, tanks, etc., in this District to be used by all classes including the untouchable classes without distinction of caste or creed except:

(1) when the wells are within 50 feet of temples and used as such by the temple people and

(2) when the wells are handed over to this Board by private persons on special conditions such as the prohibition of their use by untouchable classes.

I trust this step on our part will meet the approval of all educated people who have the advancement of India at heart.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Andheri, Sept. 2.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN U.P.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

The United Provinces Government have appointed Mr. R. Oadken, Commissioner as Chairman and eight members as a Committee with Hon. Pandit Shyam Bihari Misra as Secretary to enquire and report why Cooperative Societies in various localities have not succeeded better in gaining confidence and support of the people and make proposals for improving the organisation, supervision, control audit and finance of the movement in all its branches. Four of the members are members of the Legislative Council.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was light but beneficial rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper. More rain is generally needed for standing crops as well as for rabi sowing hands are being prepared for rabi sowing. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of Sind, Gujarat and eastern Deccan and Karnatak where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops continues in parts. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient except in Sind where water in canals is insufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	... 22 to 55
Gujerat	... 18 to 46
Konkan	... 21 to 49
Deccan	... 33 to 50
Karnatak	... 22 to 42

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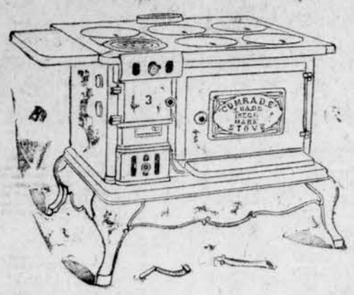

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